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Jobless Aid $22,000,000 Despite Manpower Need

WPA had 375,691 persons on its rolls in September while total U. S. unemployment is placed between 1,700,000 and 2,000,000; 97 areas designated as having surpluses of labor.

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20—Although more persons are employed in the United States today than ever before, $22,000,000 was spent in September for unemployment compensation and the Work Projects Administration had 375,691 persons on its rolls.

With a manpower shortage so severe that War Manpower Chief Paul V. McNutt has urged a draft of workers, estimated unemployment in the United States still runs between 1,700,000 and 2,000,000. The former figure came from the Census Bureau and the latter from Mr. McNutt. At the depression peak unemployment hit about 13,000,000.

The $22,000,000 spent for unemployment compensation in September, although 21 per cent below August, reflects the spotty coverage of war industry. The War Manpower Commission recently designated 97 areas in which there are labor surpluses, among them New York City; Boston, Mass.; Atlantic City, N. J.; Richmond, Va.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Miami, Fla.; Columbia, S. C.; Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.; Topeka, Kan.; New Orleans, La.; Albuquerque, N. M.; and Austin and San Antonio, Texas. Procurement officials were urged to make a special effort to place contracts in these 97 areas in order to utilize more effectively the labor resources.

Many of the persons on WPA rolls today are older men and women whom war plant employers have been slow to hire. Through special efforts of the War Manpower Commission this reservoir of workers, as well as the physically handicapped, are now being drawn upon more rapidly than in the past. Mr. McNutt has estimated that 1,000,000 of the 2,000,000 unemployed can be absorbed into employment if employers relax their hiring specifications drastically.

Unemployment compensation, which runs only for a certain length of time while workers are unemployed, reflects the shutting down of civilian industries and the conversion to war work in many areas. New York and Illinois accounted for almost half the benefits disbursed in September. Fewest claims were filed in the North Central, Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast states where the expansion of war industries has been greatest.

Various public aid programs have been shut down by the war. Because of a drastic reduction in its appropriations, subsistence payments are being made by the Farm Security Administration only to families in need because of "natural disasters." The Civilian Conservation Corps has been liquidated. Because of its out-of-school work program, the National Youth Administration's attention is now focused on the training of inexperienced youth for war industry. Public Works Administration activities have become negligible.

Concentrated Production Is New War Goal

WPB official tells N. E. Conference that civilian industry is on brink of its greatest change.

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

"We have now come right to the brink of the biggest change in civilian industry since the war began—widespread concentration of production," Henry A. Dinegar, Assistant Chief of the Industrial Programs Branch of the War Production Board, declared here today.

This policy calls for the shutting down of many of the lesser essential plants so as to concentrate all the production into fewer plants working at somewhat near their full capacity.

Mr. Dinegar, who came to Boston to outline the plan to the first New England War Conference today, said in an interview that concentration would be put into effect in many industries.

First Application

The policy had been decided on, its first big application came last month in farm equipment, and within the next three months, Mr. Dinegar said, the program will be extended to a number of other industries.

Pulp and paper are now being scrutinized, and may be next.

By an earlier ruling, bicycles were covered. All cases will be determined by the Committee on Concentration.

"The first step was to curtail production in an effort to conserve the use of material needed in the war effort," Mr. Dinegar said.

Second Step

"The second great step is that leading to the concentration of production which will bring not only further release of materials, but of management, labor, facilities, transportation and power.

"Transportation will benefit particularly in relation to cross hauling. In the present scheme of transportation, raw materials for some articles are produced on the Pacific Coast, shipped to the Eastern Coast for manufacture, and the finished commodity is then shipped back to the Pacific for sale.

"There is no set formula for concentrating production in an industry. It can't be done mechanically. American industry is too varied."

A vast number of the new women war workers will not want to leave industry when the war ends, Mrs. Elinore M. Herrick, one of the outstanding women labor authorities of the country, fore-

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Allies Smash Axis Thrust in Tunisia; Hitler's Power at Stake in Next Move; President Plans Manpower Program

How much has Führer left for Africa after three years of war and losses in Russia?

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Hitler's full answer to the Anglo-American drive for control of Africa's northern coast line is going to provide the first adequate measuring stick of his remaining military resources after three years of war and two stupendous and costly campaigns in Russia.

Even today the great question mark in Allied calculations is whether Hitler is reaching the critical stage in manpower, transportation, oil stocks, airplane production, and civilian morale behind the lines.

Does he have enough reserve left to continue to fight aggressively?

Or must he give a passive answer to the Allied bid for a reopened Mediterranean supply line and a forged ring of steel around Nazidom which will strangle it sooner or later to its assured collapse?

We cannot know the answer yet.

What information seeps out of Hitler's domain can be twisted to whatever kind of answer you are looking for. There is ample evidence of great fissures opening in his war machine. There is also strong contradictory evidence.

Two Possible Answers

We will obtain our first standard of measurement from his answer to our military initiative in the Mediterranean, for what we have done requires the maximum possible answer from him.

He has two possible answers—the one aggressive and the other passive.

The aggressive answer would be an attempt to turn the tables on our forces once they have established themselves inside the Mediterranean area by a pincers movement down through Spain and Turkey which would trap not only the new Allied armies in Algeria but also the older armies in Egypt and Libya.

The passive answer would be to interpose all the forces available for the African campaign between the Libyan and Tunisian fronts and strive only to retain his now threatened bridgehead in Africa as a means of denying us full use of the Mediterranean for our supply lines to the East.

If the forces, equipment and supplies which he can assign to the

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

General clarification of draft eligibility and other factors to be undertaken.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20—Early settlement of the nation's manpower muddle was predicted today by President Roosevelt, who announced that the long-awaited manpower program would soon be established.

The President also hinted that steps would be taken to clarify the procedure regarding draft deferments, which he said were sometimes granted on a somewhat hit-or-miss basis.

In addition, the President told his press conference that he had sent letters to the Secretaries of War and the Navy instructing them to issue no further commissions to employees of Federal departments or agencies until further notice or until they have received the approval of head of the department or agency involved.

He pointed out that considerable misunderstanding had been caused by his recent announcement that deferments for Federal employees should cease. This was immediately followed, he disclosed, by a rush of enlistments and of applications for commissions, which was threatening to strip the war effort of many persons doing essential work.

Over-all Agency

This Presidential order to the War and Navy Department is expected to stand until the manpower program is set up, at which time the Government hopes to have an over-all agency capable of handling all aspects of the manpower question.

The President did not say how the program would function or how it would be brought into being, although he expressed the opinion that very little legislation would be required. The assumption is that a new agency will be formed mainly through executive action.

Asked to define an "essential" job, Mr. Roosevelt said that if a man were doing a task for which a girl could be trained in three or four weeks he was not doing essential work. On the other hand, the President said, if you have a foreman who is in charge of a number of machines and workers he is most likely to fall into the category of an essential worker.

Remote Draft Boards

The President stated further that up to now there has been too little direct contact between draft boards and industry and that in the future it would be necessary to bring plant managers and supervisors into the draft picture more closely.

Meanwhile, the nation's training program was described by the President as getting better all the time.

He was noncommittal as to the wisdom of registering women at this time, saying that some officials favored voluntary and some compulsory registration.

On the question of the draft, the President declared that it would be necessary to achieve greater uniformity throughout the country and that this might be done by establishing national, regional and local manpower pools.

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Associated Press

Members of a British tank crew affix a new name, "Democracy Lane," to a signboard in Eastern Libya which says both in Italian and German, "Axis Street." The tank crew is part of the force that drove Axis troops from that area.

British airmen bombing El Agheila in Libya where Rommel is expected to make stand.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

The Allies in Libya are concentrating their bombing raids on El Agheila where Marshal Rommel, apparently having slipped out of Bengasi, is preparing a defense in the bottleneck between the coast and the salt marshes.

This is 850 miles from Tunisia, where political difficulties with the French still hold back General Eisenhower's advance. Indeed, the advance at Bizerte at the moment is being attempted, not by the Allies but by the Germans, who appeared to have received considerable reinforcements not only of infantry but also of airmen.

The German attacks, however, may be desperate moves. The Allies are some 30 miles from both Bizerte and Tunis and the German advance has cost the Nazis a third of an armored column. The attacks, which were thrust out both to the west and the south, apparently were intended to keep the American-British forces engaged while the Axis dug in. In this event, Allied tactics would be to push ahead before the Germans can organize more defenses and more reinforcements.

What the trouble is with the French has not been divulged. One report said that General Barré, commanding French troops in Tunisia, had joined the Allies and, receiving an ultimatum from the Germans, had attacked. But the situation remains in many respects obscure.

A little obscure, too, is an announcement by General Alexander, with the British Eighth Army in Libya, that 28 tanks had been captured east of Bengasi. The General had announced only two days ago that Marshal Rommel had lost all but 15 of his tanks. There is the possibility, however, that the Nazi leader has received armored reinforcements.

Fresh news of the great Solomons naval battle, issued by the Navy, credits Admiral Halsey—now a full Admiral—with the sinking of 1 battleship or heavy cruiser, 3 large cruisers and one destroyer, together with the damaging of 1 battleship, 1 cruiser, and 1 destroyer, by a task force that included United States battleships.

The possibility, suggested by the Navy, that some of these sinkings may be duplicates of those previously announced in the battle of November 13, 14, and 15 leaves something still to be cleared up. It is clear, however, the naval victory—to which must be added the sinking of a light cruiser and a destroyer by General MacArthur's bombers off New Guinea—was a setback for the Japanese that will delay their program by several weeks.

Meanwhile, General MacArthur continues to close in around the Japanese at their base at Buna, New Guinea, where the invader is hemmed in on a narrow coastal strip around Gona and Buna, with the American-Australian forces only some 10 miles from the former.

Peril in the Desert: Nazi 'Exploding Shirt'

Communication delays have reversed the order of Mr. Stevens' eyewitness dispatches from Libya. Yesterday he told how a handful of Allies "took" Derna. Today's dispatch was written previously and is the story of the little cavalcade's trip across the mine-sewn road beyond Tobruk.

By Edmund Stevens
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALONG THE VIA BALBO, BEYOND GAZALA, LIBYA, Nov. 15. Delayed—Tobruk lies far behind. If all goes well we will spend tonight in Derna.

A few miles ahead of us, according to reconnaissance reports, thousands of enemy vehicles are headed southwest as Field Marshal Erwin Rommel seeks desperately to shepherd his remnants behind the El Agheila line, his old refuge and his only present hope of making a stand.

This means surrender without further contest of Bengasi and all of Cyrenaica to the British Eighth Army. Now it is theirs for the taking.

But Lieut. Gen. Bernard L. Montgomery isn't trying to run a race. The advance is ordered methodically this time with no broadening gap between the vanguard and its supply columns, so that when our forces shall face the enemy positions on the southern coast at the Gulf of Sirte this time they will still pack sufficient wallop to finish the job.

The story of the Axis retreat is graphically portrayed as we feel our way gingerly down the center of the road. The shoulders of the road are often mined and it is literally as much as one's safety is worth to pull over to one side.

Ahead and behind us less fortunate vehicles are constantly stumbling into mines and the least that can happen is for the wheels to be blown off or the axle shattered. Despite the haste of their evacuation the Germans and Italians have laid plenty of booby traps.

A favorite bait is an abandoned vehicle or supply dump—anyone who picks up a box of candy or a shirt lying on the ground gets his head blown off for his trouble. Or if one is too quick to open the car door, he and the car may go up in the air together.

Technique of Booby Trap

There are contact mines, photo-electric mines, percussion mines, and vibration mines. Fortunately the sappers, whose thankless task it is to detect and remove the mines, have posted guards and printed warnings in danger areas.

We learned something of the technique of this booby-trap lay-

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Co-ops Urge More Efficient Food Rations

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 — To avert a major disaster to all consumers and to the war effort, a conference sponsored by the nation's leading consumer co-operatives today demanded that the Government prepare immediately for more rationing, for more efficient rationing, and for faster rationing.

Representatives of many of the largest labor, women's, co-operative, religious, and education organizations were in unanimous agreement, it was announced, that the only way to achieve an equitable distribution of essential foods and civilian goods is through greater over-all coupon rationing.

They are beginning to organize consumers throughout the country to demand larger consumer representation in the top councils of the War Production Board and the Office of Price Administration which have to do with rationing problems.

L. E. Woodcock, Treasurer of the Co-operative League of the United States and Manager of the Eastern Co-operative Wholesale, large co-operative food distributor, told the conference that essential foods are known to be eventually short because of war needs.

Buying Wave Seen

He declared that when it becomes known that specific foods are becoming scarce, they will be swept from store shelves and many people will be without unless coupon rationing is set up before actual shortages occur.

He pointed out that this was true of sugar and coffee in the

Continued on Page 9, Column 3

Solomons Battle:

Japanese Losses Now Put at 28 Ships

The United States Navy dealt the Japanese Fleet the most disastrous defeat in modern naval warfare, it became apparent today, with disclosure that enemy losses in last week's three-day sea battle probably reached the staggering proportions of 28 ships destroyed and 10 more damaged.

This setback, believed to have cost the Japanese two battleships, six heavy cruisers, two light cruis-

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

WAAC to Be Increased; Nazis Execute 15 Belgians

The World's Day—November 20, 1942

Washington: WAAC Ultimate Strength at 150,000

President Roosevelt released an executive order authorizing an increase in the ultimate strength of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps from 25,000 to 150,000 but said it would be a long time before the latter figure is reached.

Doubling of 1942 plane production during 1943 has been ordered by Donald M. Nelson to meet goals set by President Roosevelt. The industry's output is headed for $30,000,000,000 a year, or seven times prewar automobile production. [Page 3.]

Treasury borrowings of $9,000,000,000 during December will be sought by Secretary Morgenthau in the world's largest finance program for a single month. [Financial Page.]

Three Pacific Coast shipyards of Henry J. Kaiser were accused by the National Labor Relations Board of making illegal closed shop contracts with A. F. of L. unions. [Financial Page.]

In Europe: 15 Belgians Sentenced for Aid

Capital sentences were imposed by Germans on 15 Belgians accused of espionage and aiding the enemy, Berlin Radio said.

Bread ration in Hungary soon will be cut 25 per cent from 200 grams (7 oz.) per day to 150 grams (5.29 oz.).

Ten Hungarian divisions have left Hungary for Greece, Reuters reported from Ankara.

An earthquake was reported in Antioch, Syria yesterday. Another tremblor was reported in the Eastern Anatolian section of Turkey Sunday.

New England: Pay for Closed Plants a Problem

Payment to be made for plants closed in program of concentrating lesser essential industry constitutes one of the problems of the new plan, Industry Roundtable of New England War Conference told [Page 2.]

Farm Production placed on equitable basis in Britain, attache of British Embassy told New England Council. [Page 2.]

National: Southern Insurance Group Indicted

A Federal Grand Jury at Atlanta indicted the Southeastern Underwriters Association, 27 of its officers and 198 capital stock fire insurance companies on two counts charging conspiracy in violation of the Sherman Antitrust Act

In Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, the Alaska-Canada military highway was officially dedicated.

Americas: Bolivian Cabinet Has Resigned

The Bolivian Cabinet resigned in a move which political leaders said would permit speedy approval of Bolivian-United States agreements which have been jeopardized by failure of the Government to muster support in the Chamber of Deputies.

In Rio de Janeiro, Six German spies were sentenced to long prison terms by the National Security Tribunal. Three persons accused as spies were acquitted.

Renewal of diplomatic relations between Mexico and the Soviet Union was announced by the Mexican Foreign Office, ending a break of more than ten years.

Canada: Press Silenced on Troop Movements

New Canadian press directive forbids publication of troop movements within Dominion and also names of divisiona' and brigade commanders.

In Africa: Gen. Walter B. Smith Staff Chief

Brig. Gen. Walter B. Smith, is chief of staff to Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Allied commander in chief in North Africa, London disclosed.

Lieut. Col. Elliott Roosevelt, President's son, joined his reconnaissance unit somewhere at the front in North Africa.

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Weather Predictions

COLD | COLDER | SNOW | WARMER

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 3

Religious Teaching Asked In British Lower Schools

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 20—The Church of England Assembly has adopted a five-point program for introduction and development of religious teaching in British schools.

The five points are as follows:

1. Provision for religious instruction in all primary and secondary schools.
2. Making religious knowledge an optional subject in examination for a teacher's certificate.
3. Adjustment of periods which may be given to religious observance and instruction in school timetables.
4. Inclusion of religious instruction within the purview of Government educational inspectors.
5. Daily opening act of worship in all schools.

Report Fully Debated

The program is embodied in a report from the Central Council of the Church of England for Religious Education. The report was generally approved after full debate by both houses of the Church Assembly yesterday. A number of speakers in debate emphasized the need for return to some form of religious teaching in the schools.

Evacuation of children, it was said, had uncovered the fact that a great many children were virtually pagans as far as any knowledge of Christian teachings was concerned.

The thorny question of how to overcome denominational difficulties was evaded by most speakers but dealt with by the Archbishop of Canterbury. He agreed there was a good deal of disagreement on the subject but pointed out the controversy was about ways and means. He said there was fundamental agreement on ends.

Experiment Cited

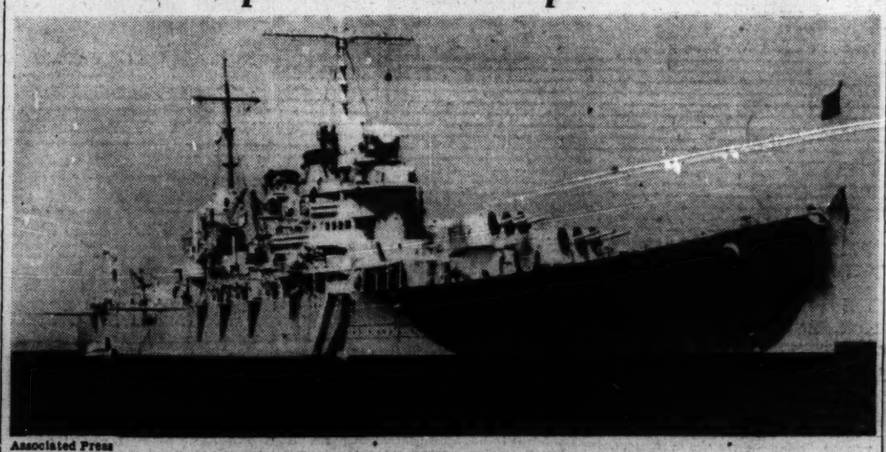
The Archbishop referred to experiments which have been going on at two schools in England where children are taken at certain intervals to agreed places of worship with the assent of local education authorities in order that they may join in worship. He said he would like to see this experiment widely extended.

The advantage of some such system is that it would enable children of each denomination to receive teaching from ministers of their own faith.

Another possibility that has been proposed is that religious teaching might be confined merely to instruction in Bible history.

The whole problem is a highly controversial one, and the fact that a five-point program advocating religious teaching in the schools has now been adopted by the Church of England assembly brings it more than ever to the fore. The move is being opposed by Roman Catholic churches here and so far there is no agreement on a common program between the established church and other protestant groups.

'One-Ship Fleet' Ends Epic Adventure



Associated Press

United States Cruiser Boise at Philadelphia

This American warship, termed a "one-ship fleet" by the Navy Department after its battle at point-blank range off the Solomon Islands in which it was instrumental in sinking six Japanese ships, has returned to the Philadelphia Navy Yard for much-needed repairs.

Story on Page 8

Production of Nonwar Goods May Be Concentrated in Few Plants for Duration

British Farm Control Plan Sets Pattern for U. S. Use

By making farm wages reasonably attractive and controlling not only the use of farm machinery but also the planting and cultivation of crops on a high plane of efficiency, Britain has met the increasing wartime demands for labor and production on its farms, J. A. Scott Watson, Agricultural Attaché of the British Embassy, told the New England Council's agriculture sessions today.

Mr. Watson's description of a well-ordered and smoothly operating farm production program in Britain contrasted sharply with demands of representative New England farm specialists for establishment here of a 48-hour-week for local farmers, elimination of overtime pay in all industries, higher farm wages and elimination of government subsidies "which the farmers do not want."

Brftain, according to Mr. Watson, is winning the battle of farm production with a five-pronged attack upon agricultural problems which he outlined as follows:

How England Works

1. Study of farm lands to assure production of proper crops on the right locations at fullest capacities.
2. Careful check to keep manpower down to lowest minimum necessary for full production.
3. Distribution of available supplies of raw materials and equipment to insure maximum over-all return of essential foods.
4. A system of farm rents, wages, prices, loan rates and taxation to encourage production, yet forestall profiteering and inflation.
5. Preservation of essentials of a free democracy in so far as possible in keeping with war program.

Mr. Watson pointed out that the Ministry of Agriculture has the power in England to direct farmers in the operation of their lands, to impose penalties if orders are disobeyed, and to evict farmers who do not efficiently cultivate their lands. As for manpower, employment of youth, elderly men and women, prisoners of war, conscientious objectors and the Women's Land Army, he said, have provided sufficient labor to meet all the farm needs.

Minimum farm wages have been raised to about $51 a month with actual payments higher where the work week exceeds 50 hours, he said, consumption has been restricted by high taxes and subsidization is undertaken to encourage consumers to use more commodities like bread, milk and potatoes, the British visitor stated.

In contrast to Mr. Watson's completed farm program, local farm representatives brought to the sessions demands for improvements in the wartime control of farm production here. Dean Edwin G. Woodward of the University of Connecticut's Agricultural Department was convinced that the only way the country could get enough production from its farms is "to raise farm incomes."

He said there was some tendency to raise farm wages through subsidies on certain types of production, but "the farmers generally do not like subsidies."

Amherst Expert's Way Out

A 40-hour week, elimination of overtime pay and holding of skilled labor on the farms was the farm formula advised by Roy E. Moser, agricultural specialist of Amherst College.

"In the days ahead," Mr. Moser said, "the amount of food available will be more important than its price. Hence production should be encouraged by allowing prices to enable farmers to compete with other industries."

Allocation of at least 2 per cent of the available steel to bring the nation's farm equipment up to date was advocated by Clifford T. Whittaker, President of the New England Farm Equipment Dealers Association. He could not see how America could produce enough food for 130,000,000 of its own people and play a leading role in feeding the rest of the world with farm equipment values based on 50 years ago when populations were much less.

Mr. Whitaker estimated that there was $6,000,000,000 worth of equipment on the nation's farms, 98 per cent of which will be in full use through 1943.

By a Staff Photographer

Outline War Industry Plans and Needs

First New England War Conference at Hotel Statler, called by the New England Governors and the New England Council, hears the latest from Washington and regional industrial chiefs. Left to right: S. Abbot Smith of Chelsea, Mass., one of the five directors of the Smaller War Plants Corporation at Washington; Ray M. Hudson of Boston, Industrial Executive of the New England Council and Special Assistant to the Regional Director of the War Production Board; William G. Marshall of Washington, Chairman of the Labor-Management Production Drive Policy Committee of the WPB; Henry A. Dinegar of Washington, Assistant Chief of the Industrial Programs Branch of the WPB.

Industry Is Told It Must Bow Completely to Wartime Needs

Policies which will guide the Government in ordering concentration of production in any industry were detailed to the first New England war conference here today.

Henry A. Dinegar, Assistant Chief of the Industrial Programs Branch of the War Production Board, Washington, told the industry roundtable of the conference:

This concentration is possible only where the output of a product must be curtailed to a level well below the capacity of the industry.

"It is necessary only when it will release to the war program needed resources such as materials, plant facilities, labor, electric power, or transportation, or when permitted production is so far below capacity that plants are unable to continue in production without concentration.

"The selection of the running plants by the Government is to be guided by such objectives as the release of materials, labor or facilities needed in the war program. Consideration, of course, will always be given to the ability of the small plants to produce the type of article needed.

"While the concentration program is too new for any established policy, it is clearly understood that trade relationships will be upset only upon proof that such a step will assist the war program and that no similar assistance can be obtained without such a disturbance.

"WPB will endeavor to prevent any unequal distribution of scarce products. Some manufacturers' distribution organizations perform valuable repair and maintenance services, and the Board has no intention of destroying these organizations except where the demands of the war program necessitate it."

Compensating Closed Plants

As to providing compensation to closed plants, Mr. Dinegar added:

"It is unreasonable to provide special compensation if closed plants can avoid loss by participating in the war program. It is somewhat difficult to know when firms are unable to participate in the war program, as some businesses have ventured into completely new fields in order to participate.

"In some industries, where firms have a number of plants, they can arrange for their own compensation better than the Government can arrange it for them. Nevertheless, there remain industries in which there will be severe hardship. But these hardships are a part of the much larger problem of distributing war losses which faces Congress."

If the impetus to production obtained from the newly formed labor-management committees can be carried over into peacetime, both labor and management will benefit immeasurably. William G. Marshall, Chairman of the War Production Drive Policy Committee of the WPB, assured the conference.

"These committees provide an avenue for the free flow of ideas that are certain to prove helpful," Mr. Marshall said. "It is their function to consider, recommend, advise and act together on such items as they may agree will increase and improve production. If this impetus can be carried into peacetime production activities after the war, both labor and management will benefit immeasurably.

"Generally speaking, it can be said that monthly reports from committees are indicating growing enthusiasm and greater progress."

Industry is still neglecting opportunities to speed deliveries of critical war matériel from strategic plants through increases in individual productivity, Sanford E. Thompson, President of the Thompson and Lichtner Company, engineers, Boston, said.

Hope to Aid Small Plants

On the small-business front, S. Abbot Smith, who is president of an old wallpaper manufacturing company in Chelsea, Mass., and a director of the Smaller War Plants Corporation set up by Congress, said:

"We have asked our deputy in New England to make up and send us at once a list of the distressed plants in this area, with a list of their facilities and what they can do. These are the plants which either have just closed down or will do so within a month for lack of work. They are being put on a separate list and our men are instructed to keep a special lookout for work for them. We are receiving about 300 letters a day asking for help.

"We have just helped the Maritime Commission sub-contract a half million flanges among a score of small companies. Contracts for the making of acres of camouflage nets have been placed in distressed areas where closed plants provide the space, and unskilled labor, mostly women, are given jobs in their own home towns. Jewelry and compact manufacturers are now making incendiary bombs."

Mrs. Rogers Again Calls for Fuel Czar

Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers of Lowell, the only woman from Massachusetts to sit in Congress, wired President Roosevelt from Boston today that "no gasoline should be used in a single car in the United States at the sufferance of a single family from undue cold or if it will delay the winning of the war on any of our fronts."

Mrs. Rogers again asked the President to appoint a fuel czar. She came here for the New England War Conference.

Public to Aid New Dimout Enforcement

Any member of the general public will be able to help air raid wardens enforce the Army's new dimout order when it goes into effect Nov. 30, it was learned today at the office of Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell.

This marshaling of men, women, and children in a drive to make certain the Massachusetts coast is really kept dark will be a result of a forthcoming Executive Order of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, giving the dimout the force of state law, it was said.

"Anyone observing a violation of the law will be able to report it to the police, and if it is established, the wrong-doer will be subject to a $500 fine or a year in jail, or both," spokesmen declared.

Air-raid wardens will not themselves have the power to arrest violators, nor will any members of the public. Action must be taken through the police.

In cases of flagrant violation, the Army may itself bring offenders into Federal Court, where they will be subject to $5,000 fines, a year in jail, or both. Punishment may also include expulsion from the Eastern Military Area.

By the end of the month, every car driver who expects to enter the dimout zone at night must paint, tape, or otherwise cover the top half of his headlights, so as to cut down the beam. He must drive no faster than 30 miles an hour, and use the low beam light exclusively.

Householders themselves will be under instructions to keep all window shades three quarters down whenever lights are on in the room. Lights on porches, which may be snapped on when members of the family are leaving the house, must be no brighter than 15 watts, and in addition must be shaded so that all beams are thrown downward in a 90-degree cone of light.

Stores will be under strict obligation to keep their show windows dark except for one 15-watt bulb for every eight feet of horizontal frontage. Even these bulbs must be screened so that the effect is indirect lighting. If lights from the inside of the store are visible through the show window, the illumination must come through an opening no more than one foot in height.

The possibility that householders may be asked to help Boston wardens put out gas street lights in case of a blackout emerged as the city found itself faced with a time problem as a result of the dimout regulations.

Concentration of Production Now Facing Civilian Industry

Continued from Page 1

cast at the final session of the war conference. She urged planning to keep the women at work.

Big Labor Job

Mrs. Herrick, who has recently become director of personnel and labor relations for the Todd Shipyards Corporation of New York City, previously served as Regional Director at New York for the National Labor Relations Board—one of the big labor jobs of the country.

"Most of the women war workers will want to feel that they are socially useful," Mrs. Herrick said. "Even those now working as volunteers in the war effort and who may never work for pay will have acquired a professional attitude towards their work. Women who have learned to adjust their home lives to regular paid occupations will not want to give up this newfound economic status.

"We must face this issue and deal with it in terms of national planning. The principle of the individual's right to work—whether it be a man or a woman—must be accepted."

Proper Pay

Of the millions of women now in war work and the millions yet to go in, Mrs. Herrick said:

"They must have decent working conditions, they must have safeguards for health, they must be given full recognition of their efforts in terms of proper pay, promotional opportunity and all the rest.

"Already we have learned one lesson from the last war. Then women were regarded as a source of cheap labor, with disastrous effects upon our whole economy. They were used after the war to lower the wages of men by replacing them at a lower price. This time we are insisting upon equal pay for equal work by the women."

As the most essential factor in making a success of the employment of women in war industry, Mrs. Herrick pointed to the sincere and wholehearted co-operation of every man in the plant, from the top executive down.

Food Supplies

The United States can be the biggest supplier of food to the people of the United Nations if we can see the necessity and do what we ought to do, Paul H. Appleby, Under Secretary of Agriculture, said at today's luncheon of the Conference. This session concluded the two days' meeting called by the six New England Governors and the New England Council.

However, there may be more in the way of shortages of farm production coming than during this past year, Mr. Appleby pointed out.

"In the year 1942 the shortages, except for land, have been less acute than they will be in succeeding years," he said. "In 1942 we had nationally a coincidence of the most favorable weather in all sections, perhaps, that we have ever had. By probabilities, we shall not have anything like such favorable weather again for the duration.

"Assuming normal weather, it may be that we shall not be able to produce as much on our farms any year during the war as we have produced in 1942. But, relative to the weather, I believe we can produce more. By that I mean to say that if we have weather which would cause 10 per cent less production, I believe it is possible for us so to organize our effort as to produce only 5 per cent less, for example."

Edward Everett Chase of Portland, Maine, the newly elected president of the New England Council, said:

"Since our fighting word is freedom, it may be possible now to look at freedom realistically. The first freedom to flower in New England, and in America, was freedom of opportunity—free enterprise—and all the other incidental freedoms had their source therein. History says that only under free enterprise have men ever become free, and that governments have never made men free if they could avoid it.

"New England, while she fights for freedom, will be concerned to preserve free enterprise as the only condition under which individual freedom has ever been possible.

"If we expect, after the war, to establish free enterprise and make it work, there must be someone on the field besides officials, and the officials will have to agree.

"If we intend to preserve the small enterprise which has been the backbone of New England's economic structure, we must expose the inconsistency between what is being said and what is being done. I challenge no one for motive or policy, but it is a fact that certain features of federal procedure can be explained rationally only if the aid is assumed to be the destruction of small enterprise."

By a Staff Photographer

Elinor M. Herrick

Director of Personnel and Labor Relations for the Todd Shipyards Corporation in New York City, who spoke today at the New England War Conference.

Four Children, 15 Adults Afloat On Raft 19 Days

AN EAST COAST PORT, Nov. 20 (AP)—A story of four children, a woman missionary and 14 men afloat on a raft in the Caribbean for 19 days after their ship had been sunk by a submarine in late summer, was told here recently by a group of 11 crewmen returning to their homes.

Joseph W. Grenwell of Pulaski, Tenn., first assistant engineer on the sunken ship, said the captain of the vessel and a naval gunner perished on the raft.

A previous story of the sinking was released by the Navy Department on October 26.

Mr. Greenwell said they were attacked in broad daylight.

Two of the children, a girl of seven and a boy of 14, lost both their parents in the sinking. The boy said they had been missionaries by the name of Shaw. Mrs. Bell, the other missionary, survived with her two children, a boy of 9 and a girl of 13.

These five, plus 14 of the crew, climbed aboard one raft while six or eight other survivors were on other rafts. Shortly after the attack the rafts were separated and Mr. Greenwell said they did not see them again.

On the nineteenth day, Mr. Greenwell said, a convoy came in their general direction, but suddenly swerved off. At the same time a destroyer bore down on them, and later carried them into port.

Events Around Greater Boston

Friday

A musical program of folk songs sung by Ann Mathea Goodell will be given at the studio of Mrs. Dexter Thurber, 320 Tappan Street, Brookline at 8:30 p. m. Open free to the public.

Saturday

A talk on "French Painting" will be given by Mrs. Sayward at the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Open free to the public.

"Orchids," a film in brilliant color showing the wild orchids of South America, will be presented at the New England Museum of Natural History, and accompanying it a suond film, "When Winter Comes." These will be shown at 11 a. m. and 3 p. m. Open free to the public.

A French lecture, "La place de la France dans le mode de demain," will be given by Prof. Henri Peyre at the College Club, 40 Commonwealth Ave., at 3:15 p. m. There will be a nominal charge for non-members.

Saturday

Prof. Alvin H. Hansen will be the guest speaker at the luncheon given by the Twentieth Century Association, 3 Joy Street, at 1 p. m. His subject will be "Economic Problems of the Post-War World." The public may attend the 2 p. m. lecture free.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 10
Radio Timetable: Page 4

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Travel Ration Depends Upon Public's Action

There will be no "total" rationing of rail travel during 1943 if those who do not really need to travel will stay off the roads, according to Henry F. McCarthy, Director of Traffic, Office of Defense Transportation, Washington, who spoke today at the recreation session of the New England War Conference at the Hotel Statler.

"If unnecessary travel will stay off the railroads, regular vacationists can be accommodated," he assured the Conference, placing vacationists in the category of "necessary travel."

He went on to define "unnecessary travelers" as those who hop off at the slightest whim to "visit their Aunt Minnie, or who take short junkets to football games and other places of entertainment," not in the "must" classification.

Pointing out that the peak load of rail travel will be reached during the Christmas holidays, the transportation authority urged that those who can spend their holiday at home. "By doing so," he said, "you will be making room for some soldier to return to his family for that occasion."

All Time High Next Year

He predicted that 1943 would see an all-time high in passenger travel and warned that American people must be educated as to what is considered necessary travel.

"If people who do not need to be on the move continue to ride the railroads or bus lines, we shall approach the danger point of rationing," Mr. McCarthy declared. He went on to say that the Government does not want to do this, and that the personnel setup necessary to accomplish it would be almost prohibitive.

Whether 1943 vacationists will be able to take their usual trips will depend upon how much restraint is exercised now, he said. "If we can stop the growth of unnecessary travel, New England vacationists should be able to reach their favorite resorts without too much inconvenience," he promised.

He deplored the persistence of false rumors as to the cutting off of civilian travel. "We intend to give the American people the facts," he said, "and it will be up to them to govern themselves accordingly, if they wish to avoid a rationing program."

Other speakers at the morning session included Ralph G. Wells, Director, Boston University Bureau of Business Research, and Joseph B. Dodge, Manager, Pinkham Notch Camp, Applachian Mountain Club, Gorham, N. H.

Big Tourist Decline

Mr. Wells reviewed the 1942 travel picture and brought out that on the whole there has been a tremendous decrease in tourist business in the six New England States, chiefly due, he said, to the tire and gasoline shortage.

Mr. Dodge, while not too optimistic about this winter season, said that many of the snow centers were preparing to open as usual. He felt that those near rail and bus lines would do a "fair business."

The final speaker on the morning program was Mr. Frederick P. Clark, Planning Director, Regional Plan Association, Inc., New York City.

"There is no question," he declared, "but that the recreational business can materially contribute to the war effort by meeting the vacation needs and desires of war workers, large numbers of whom have been drawn here from other parts of the country.

"Insofar as the future of New England travel is concerned," he continued, "New England recreational industries should begin planning now to meet the increased competition inevitable in the post-war period."

State-of-Mainers Get Liquor Query

AUGUSTA, Maine, Nov. 20 (AP)—The Maine State Liquor Commission yesterday sent out questionnaires asking citizens whether they favored the present State Store liquor system or return to the prohibition era.

The Commission, attempting to learn civilian opinion on the manner in which the State's hard liquor and beer laws are being enforced, distributed the inquiries to the clergy, doctors, merchants, judges, employers, municipal police chiefs, health officers, bankers and others.

Among the many questions was: "Which, in your opinion, is the most satisfactory solution of the liquor question—the present State Store system or the return of the prohibition era?"

Rationing and Price Control Scanned

Criticism of the rationing and price program "will grow less as the war comes further into the homes of America, such as the publication of a casualty list from North Africa," predicted Charles Whipple, retail member of a Panel Discussion this morning on community problems at the First New England War Conference in the Hotel Statler.

Mr. Whipple, who is President of Parke Snow, Waltham, and a volunteer member of the local Rationing Board there, also predicted that "grimmer consumers" will rise up to reduce the amount of chiseling and hoarding he admitted is now going on.

"The trend is for more co-operation as the war lengthens," he observed. He listed present abuses as: Refusal of fuel dealers to punch ration tickets, gasoline coupons floating around illegally, and deceits in tire registration.

Mr. Whipple defended the principles of rationing and price administration as necessary in a democracy; present criticism, he declared, arises from details of administration. "Controls have been necessary and they will operate more equitably as time goes on." he held.

Eldon C. Shoup, OPA Regional Rationing Executive, identified the complex problems of rationing with the complex problems of "any big industrial or sales organization. We are clarifying wherever possible through simplified guides to local Boards, through personal contacts of our staff, and through the 357 local Boards which leave few, if any, geographical gaps among Massachusetts cities and towns."

An attack on the OPA administration was launched frontally by Norman MacDonald, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, who said "eclectic" was the kindest word he could employ to describe what he said was a system under which "there has not been much thought in Washington to the application of rationing to State and local field problems."

George M. Taylor, OPA Regional Price Executive, held that the rationing and price controls are not simple "because American industry and its price systems are highly complicated. The simpler our regulations are, the less they take into account individual problems. We must draw the line somewhere. What distresses us is that those who complain loudest about complexities are the very ones who complain at the unfairness of the regulations in not taking care of their peculiar problems."

H. Ainsley Highman, Director of the Massachusetts War Transportation Commission, declared that funds to support traffic conservation must come from local excise taxes on automobiles, and definitely should not come from Federal or State sources.

Frederick W. Alred, Chairman of the Civic Planning and Traffic Board, in the Providence Chamber of Commerce, listed steps being taken to stimulate group-riding. He reported that all big industries in his area are organizing plans, with most of the smaller ones also doing so. The plan is progressing because of experience of civic co-operating in promoting group rides as a tangent to a drive to get more persons to attend services, he disclosed. He, too, emphasized that no extra funds were being raised to put over group-riding, using only normal Chamber funds rather than any Federal or State gifts.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

COLD | COLDER | SNOW | WARMER

Boston and Vicinity: Colder tonight. Moderate winds becoming gentle.

All New England States: Colder tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides in Boston

Friday, 10:41 p. m., height 9.3.
Saturday, 11:26 p. m., height 9.9.
Light all vehicles by 5:49 p. m. Friday.

Tire-Selling Deadline Is Midnight, Nov. 21

The regional Office of Price Administration corrected today a statment made by it earlier in the week as to the deadline for the sale of idle automobile tires. The official deadline, the office now says, is midnight, Nov. 21. Tires should be sold or given to the Government by then, so that the civilian, in filing registration of the five tires he is permitted to retain, can honestly affirm thereon that those are all the tires he possesses.

Readers of this newspaper report local rationing boards as still asserting that Nov. 21 is also deadline for filing tire registration blank No. 534. However, the regional office today confirmed that midnight, Nov. 30, is officially the deadline for such registration.

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Grange Maps Program To Win War and Peace

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WENATCHEE, Wash., Nov. 20—Convinced as never before that agriculture is a vital war industry, members of the Grange, national farm fraternity, have adopted recommendations for a 1943 program which they believe, if heeded by the Government, will help win the war and make for a more durable peace.

They speak, in resolutions adopted at the close of a nine-day convention yesterday, first as citizens, then as farmers concerned about the special problems of their industry. But in both roles they are thinking of doing their part for victory.

As American citizens, the Grangers emphasize in their resolutions the need for giving up certain liberties during the emergency, even to the point of universal conscription. But they note also the necessity to make provision for regaining these liberties the moment war is over, and to avoid, even now, unnecessary centralization of government.

As world citizens, the Grangers call for a dynamic peace. Their goal, they say, is a peace not "guided by the dead hand of the past," re-establishing outworn rights and privileges, but one which is designed to secure to all people opportunity for the exercises of initiative and enterprise in the years ahead. They think the world stands a better chance of getting such a peace if it finds a seat at the peace table for a bona fide representative of agriculture.

Production Decline Studied

Turning to the practical demands of the hour, the Grange drafted a program for checking the decline in farm output which the shortage of manpower and farm machinery appears to be causing.

As they were putting final touches on proposals for meeting this problem, its urgency was emphasized by a report in the newspapers quoting Claude Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, as warning the War Production Board of a serious shortage of dairy products likely to occur next year.

The Grange didn't say "I told you so," but it instructed its National Master, Albert S. Goss, by unanimous vote, to wire the Secretary and remind him that such shortages had been predicted by the Grange for many months. The wire said the Grange could see no other result from ceiling prices fixed by the Office of Price Administration, "ignoring costs of labor," and insisted that the only sound solution is "compensatory ceiling prices and better methods of distribution of needed manpower and equipment now available."

A many-sided approach to the problem of declining production was taken. The entire price adjustment program of the Grange, calling for the inclusion of farm labor costs in the parity formula, is aimed at helping the farmer pay wages which will keep skilled workers on the farm. Proposals for giving greater consideration to farm labor needs in the administration of selective service, and for granting furloughs to skilled farm workers in the Army were approved as another measure for keeping up production.

Competition for Labor

At the same time, the competition for labor offered by industry was recognized. Here, the Grange points out, it is not only higher wages but shorter hours that offer the superior attraction—a 40-hour week as compared with the 80 hours which farmers think normal. The Grange doesn't go so far as to advocate 80 hours a week for industrial workers, but it does go on record in favor a basic 48-hour week. Freezing farm labor on the farm is opposed. The Grange would like to see what its members designate as labor racketeering ended for the duration at least, and urge immediate passage of bills introduced in Congress last May to outlaw such practices.

Transportation is recognized as important to full agricultural production. The Grange called for consideration of the needs of railroads and trucks for maintenance and urged that regulations be not made so restrictive "as to strangle transportation on the highways of the nation." At the same time the special needs of farmers for adequate equipment to do the work on the farm and get the produce to market. It asked for a study of the farmers' essential gasoline requirements to see if they are being met by rationing regulations, and urged the Government to get busy and produce synthetic rubber.

Women Workers Eat in Tunnels

Wide World

Boeing Plane Plant Thus Saves Many Valuable Hours

Women workers at Boeing airplane plant in Seattle, Wash., only get a half hour for lunch, so hundreds of them eat in intertunnels connecting different departments of the company. Here's Arleen, second from left, Thermos bottle in hand, during eating recess her first day on the job.

Legion Urges Stern Justice Be Dealt Foe

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 20 (AP)—The American Legion, through its National Executive Committee, has demanded "stern and exact justice toward the aggressor nations" at the close of the present war but that the victorious United Nations should not "revert to medieval barbarism in their demands."

The statement was contained in the report of the Foreign Relations Committee, which was adopted by the Executive Committee, ruling body of the Legion between National Conventions.

This report also suggested that the President of the United States appoint "outstanding and representative members" of the Legion to the Peace Council at the close of the war, stating that the Legion's history has demonstrated its "love of country, love of mankind and love of peace."

"As war veterans we are fully aware of the tragic developments resulting from the unfinished peace signed at the close of the last war," the Foreign Relations Report stated. "We reiterate our demand for a policy of stern and exact justice toward the aggressor nations.

"It is not presumptuous to anticipate that the terrifying and inhuman acts of the aggressors will tempt nations to revert to medieval barbarism in their demands. In the name of civilization, we respectfully urge that all nations guard against such a reversion, but impose the most grim and resolute justice upon those peoples and their dictator-leaders who have led them into war, want and misery."

The report said "We believe this war is being fought to make the world a safe place in which to live" and "the peace must make it safe," adding that unless "victory shall be complete . . . there can be no peace worthy of the name."

Rail Line Lincoln Rode To Abandon Its Service

HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 20 (AP)—The Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission has approved abandonment of passenger service by the Western Maryland Railroad on the line over which Abraham Lincoln rode to Gettysburg to make his famous speech.

The line links Gettysburg and Baltimore.

Noting that Maryland already has approved abandonment of service in that State, the Pennsylvania Commission said its action was in line with President Roosevelt's request to discontinue lightly-patronized trains.

College Student Officers Face Quick Call to Colors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20—Student members of the Reserve Officers Training Corps can expect to be called to the colors almost as soon as they reach Selective Service age, regardless of whether they have finished their officer training, under present War Department policy.

Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson has made clear, however, that wherever possible the Army will determine what further training is needed to qualify these men as officers and will see that such training is given.

In clarifying the situation in regard to the R. O. T. C., Secretary Stimson declared recently that "the exigencies of the war have now become such that it is expected that by the end of the college term or semester beginning in September those student members of the Reserve who have reached Selective Service age will all or for the most part be called to active duty and those reaching that age during subsequent terms will similarly be called.

"When enlisted Reservists are called to active duty, the Army will determine what further training is required to qualify these men for military duty. For this purpose the War Department will adopt such methods and utilize such facilities of its own or of the colleges as will best meet the current military requirements. In general, training after call to active duty will be highly specialized to qualify the men for specific military duty. Such training will be given only as required by military necessity and will be concentrated into the minimum time period."

The Secretary denied that the War Department had ever stated or hinted that R. O. T. C. trainees had been assured of a chance to finish their training or that college students could complete their education before being called to military service.

"However, my statement," the Secretary said, "together with other recent press reports, has been interpreted in some quarters to mean the end of all higher education for the duration of the war. This is a misapprehension that should be corrected.

"The Army is greatly in need of men of specialized training, particularly in physics, chemistry, engineering and medicine. We are equally interested in having adequate numbers of men of such training available to war production industries and the civilian research agencies of the Government. Plans are now being worked out for the method of training of those inducted into the Army, but in any event it is hoped that the colleges will maintain their training of students in engineering, medicine and other sciences.

"In some cases, it will be necessary to expand this training. Occupational bulletins of the selective service system have been issued from time to time which relate to college students in these fields essential to the war effort. I now re-emphasize the fact that where students in these fields and their teachers fall within the classifications for deferment by the provisions of these bulletins they are doing the job their country wants them to do and are performing their full duty in the war effort.

"Young men who have joined the Army Enlisted Reserve or who now enlist in it, should proceed with their studies until they are called to active duty. When they are called, the Army will utilize for their further training, such facilities of its own as it may have or of the colleges as it deems best to meet military requirements as they now exist.

"These plans, which will probably include a modification of the college R. O. T. C. courses, are now under study. When they are completed, the Committee of Educators appointed by the American Council on Education will be fully informed, and consulted as to the details of their application."

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Anti-Poll Tax Bill Losing To Session Limit

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP)—Odds that the Senate reject the anti-poll tax bill rose today after Majority Leader Albert W. Barkley conceded it could not pass at this session unless debate were limited.

A move to set a time limit on the arguments fell flat yesterday but was expected to be renewed today.

Southern opponents of the measure, which would eliminate payment of poll taxes as a voting qualification in elections of Federal officials, appeared grimly confident as they began their second week of filibustering against the bill.

Even die-hard advocates of the legislation admitted the fight seemed lost. Although already approved by the House in slightly different form, the measure will expire unless the Senate votes it prior to the end of the current session, next Jan. 2.

Senator Albert W. Chandler (D) of Kentucky, the colleague of Senator Barkley, blocked acceptance of the proposal. He said he did not want a precedent under which a Senator would have to agree to numerous conditions before being allowed to call up one of his own bills—"and then agree to attend its funeral if defeated."

Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, suggested an arrangement under which the opponents would permit the bill to come formally before the Senate, Senator Barkley would file a petition to close off debate, and the cloture motion would be voted upon. He linked this with the understanding that if Senator Barkley failed to muster the two-thirds majority needed to limit debate, the Majority Leader would drop the bill for the rest of the session.

Then Senator Chandler interposed his objection.

Senator Theodore G. Bilbo (D) of Mississippi, plunged immediately back into a speech which he had carried on almost uninterruptedly from the opening minutes of yesterday's session. He spoke at length of Mississippi politics, events when he was Governor, the possibility of resettling all American Negroes in West Africa, and the question of whether white and Negro clerks should eat in the same Government cafeterias in Washington.

Willkie's View

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie, speaking before the Newspaper Guild of New York, said last night that the filibuster by Senators opposed to the anti-poll tax bill was "obviously a perversion of the legislative process."

"Some of the opponents of the bill contend it is unconstitutional," he said. "If this be true, that is a legitimate subject of Senate debate. And if the bill passes, there can be adequate recourse to the courts to test that question. But it does not constitute a reason for perverting the legislative process."

The 1940 Republican Presidential candidate said "we in America proclaim to the world our belief in the full functioning of the democratic system while through such poll tax requirements and others, we disenfranchise large numbers. The world looks to America for leadership in its struggle for freedom. It is puzzled by the paradoxes in our own society."

Not Arrested

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP)—The Senate Sergeant-at-Arms, Chesley W. Jurney, told reporters yesterday that Senator Berkeley Bunker (D) of Nevada had not been arrested in a recent attempt to obtain a quorum for action on the anti-poll tax bill.

Mr. Jurney said a review of the facts disclosed that Senator Bunker had not been even "technically" arrested. The Sergeant-at-Arms explained that Senator Bunker had been absent at lunch and was preparing to leave his office for the Senate floor when the deputies reached there.

U. S. to Double Plane Output Under Guidance of WPB Unit

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP)—Under a mandate from President Roosevelt, WPB today announced plans to double American warplane production within a year and gave the gigantic task to a single administrator, Charles E. Wilson, former President of General Electric Company.

Exactly how many planes will be built to carry the war to the Axis in spreading offensives was kept secret, but WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson said the industry ultimately would become a $30,000,000,000 one in terms of annual output. That is about seven times the pre-war production of the automobile industry.

Discussing the plan to double present monthly output by this time next year, Mr. Nelson said at a press conference:

"I believe it can be done. At the same time I believe we can improve the quality of our fighting planes. Experience on the fighting fronts has proved that quality counts even more than quantity."

125,000 Planes in 1943

The "Blueprint for Victory" goals set by the President shortly after this country went to war called for 60,000 planes this year and 125,000 in 1943, but Mr. Roosevelt recently announced the 1942 goal had been revised downward in order to shift emphasis to the heavier, harder-hitting types found necessary to meet strategic developments on the war fronts.

Mr. Wilson, a recently named Vice-Chairman of WPB, is now forming a new Aircraft Production Board which will become, in effect, a "little WPB" for aircraft alone, Mr. Wilson said. Under Mr. Wilson it will supervise the production and procurement of both army and navy planes and parts.

"The aim is to pin responsibility on one person," Mr. Nelson said.

WPB's present Aircraft Production Division will be dissolved and its employees, numbering more than 200, will be assigned directly to the Army and Navy.

Production of aircraft parts will have to be stepped up greatly in excess of the increase in actual number of planes produced, Mr. Nelson said, and a prime task of Mr. Wilson's board will be to see that the thousands of parts which go into each plane are ready at each assembly point at the time needed.

Getting Parts Is Big Problem

"The shortage of materials in aircraft is actually a shortage of parts," Mr. Nelson pointed out. "The scheduling of parts production wil be a terriffic job."

Some new plants will be needed, Mr. Nelson said, but they will not be built until WPB is certain present plant facilities can not meet the need.

The North African Campaign, besides indicating that America has "had some success in its production program," will alter profoundly the production effort, Mr. Nelson asserted.

"From a production standpoint, while our armed forces were on the defensive, we were shooting with a shotgun," he said. "When we take the offensive, we are shooting with a rifle."

He explained that while a defensive war was being waged, armament production had to take account of the munitions needs of all possible campaigns in all types of climate and terrain. On the offensive, production can be centered on specific goals and military conditions.

Woman Power Steps Will Soon Be Known

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP)—A prediction that an announcement would be made within a fortnight of steps to be taken before the first of the year toward registration of American woman power was made Nov. 19 by William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor.

It followed a conference of the A. F. of L.-C. I. O. Labor-War Board with President Roosevelt, at which the problem of determining the available supply of women for war work was discussed.

Mr. Green said no decision had been reached, nor was it determined whether registration of women should be compulsory or voluntary. He said such registration would cover 40,000,000 to 50,000,000 women.

At the conference with the Chief Executive, which was attended also by D. B. Robertson, representing the Railroad Brotherhoods, the labor leaders pressed for additional machinery through which the War Labor Board could expedite thousands of cases pending before it.

Philip Murray, President of the C. I. O., said the labor spokesmen also "decried the reprehensible conduct of certain legislators who are conducting this filibuster against the anti-poll tax bill." He said Mr. Roosevelt made no comment on their representations.

Davis Hits Rumor Mongers Who Spread Lies on Losses

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP)—Elmer Davis, Director of War Information, cautioned the public last night against letting politics color its judgment of the war effort.

In a radio address designed to explain the policies under which military information is withheld, Mr. Davis denounced rumor-mongering about false reports of American losses and commented:

"It may be a coincidence that this criticism reached its peak in the week before the election. . . .

"We do not want to give any military information to the enemy; we do want to tell the American people as much as we can, without endangering our own forces, or helping the enemy. Remember that, the next time the rumors start going round—even if it happens to be just before an election."

Without mentioning names, Mr. Davis rebuked two members of Congress for allegedly false statements on military losses.

Justified by African Campaign

He suggested that some of the skepticism about battle reports has been due to "some people, who in their zeal for brutal frankness, almost seem to feel that the Government ought to put out bad news, whether it has any or not."

Mr. Davis said the whole policy of withholding certain types of military information from the public was justified by the success of the American occupation of North Africa.

The enemy, he said, was kept in the dark so successfully about the huge convoys, that Axis submarines or planes never once attacked the vessels while in the Atlantic and only once in the Mediterranean Sea before the landings began.

Not a ship or a man was lost through enemy action on the way to North Africa, he added.

Asserting that it is essential that certain naval information be held up for reasons of security, Mr. Davis said that, in the Battle of Savo Islands on the night of Aug. 8-9, Japanese forces withdrew and that "there was good reason to believe that the enemy did not know how much harm he had done to us in the dark." If the Japanese had known that three American and one Australian cruisers were sunk they would have proceeded to attack American transports landing troops on Guadalcanal, Mr. Davis said.

Enemy Still in Dark

"It is still more doubtful if the enemy knows how much loss he has inflicted on us in battles fought by air, with the surface ships out of sight of one another," Mr. Davis added. "This was the case in the operations in which we lost, at various times, four aircraft carriers—first the Lexington, then the Yorktown, then the Wasp and then another whose name is still withheld for a valid, and gratifying, reason of military security which was not present earlier.

Each of these ships sank some hours after the action in which it had been damaged; each sank at a considerable distance from the scene of the action, at a time when no enemy warships or planes were in sight; and in every case there was a strong probability that the enemy, though he knew the vessel had been badly damaged, did not know it had been lost.

"It may be said the Tokyo broadcasts claimed these sinkings. Well, Tokyo broadcasts claim everything and admit almost nothing. In the operations in which we lost the Wasp, Tokyo claimed to have sunk three of our carriers; in the Battle of Santa Cruz Islands, when we lost the last one, they claimed four.

"A compilation of Tokyo broadcasts shows that all told, the Japanese have announced the sinking of 19 American aircraft carriers, when we only had seven to begin with."

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These Holidays Belong to *Them!*

THE next three holidays will be the last many of our service men will have at home in New England until the end of the war.

Yet each man will not have *all three* holidays at home. Some men will get Thanksgiving . . . some Christmas . . . some New Year's.

So that we may give them the good service they deserve, we make this request to civilian travelers:

This year, please do not travel by train over the holidays unless absolutely necessary.

At best, holiday train travel will be hectic . . . the heaviest in our history.

By order of the Office of Defense Transportation —*No extra trains* or sections can be run.

If everybody takes holiday trips as usual, many people will have to stand enroute. Trains will be delayed. Ticket lines will be long. Dining cars will be taxed to the limit.

So please . . . for the sake of America's men-in-arms and for your own comfort . . . if you *must* take a holiday trip—take only *one!*

THE New Haven R.R.

Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Christianity's Spread in China Called Encouraging War Phase

By Alice Myers

Assistant Women's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The spread of Christianity in China is one of the encouraging aspects of the war, in the opinion of Mrs. C. L. Hsia of New York, whose husband is head of the Chinese News Service in the United States.

"Many Chinese would like to become Christians because so much has been done for them by the missionaries since the war began," she said in an interview. Mrs. Hsia, who has gone on to Washington to give a talk there, was in Boston for the opening of the new United China Relief headquarters at 367 Boylston Street.

Mrs. Hsia spoke with deep appreciation of the work of the missionaries. They have stayed in the danger zones during bombing raids and have given assistance without regard for race or creed or color. "Their example has been inspiring to our people," she said.

"Christians and non-Christians alike," she went on, "are finding that their only security is in God. Those Chinese who have fled from the East to the West, those young students who have walked thousands of miles could not do that except for their faith which gives them hope for the future," she said.

Mrs. Hsia, herself a third-generation Christian, is often asked to speak before church groups, she said, because there are not many Chinese Christians in the United States. Her son, who is a student at Haverford College, makes the fourth generation of Christians in her family.

She was enthusiastic over the the library which has been started at the new China Relief headquarters. Its chairman, Mrs. William Tudor Gardiner, is collecting books and magazines that will give authentic information about China.

"I think this library will be a means of allowing Americans to get better acquainted with Chinese in a leisurely way." Mrs. Hsia commented. "They can take a book home and think about it at their leisure. That is better than just listening to someone talk about China," she added in her quick, decisive way.

Speaking of books, Mrs. Hsia, who served on the Education Board of the International Settlement in Shanghai, expressed the wish that there could be more books for teenagers. Books about China for American boys and girls; books about America for Chinese boys and girls. "They are the ones," she explained, "who will have to do much of the rehabilitation work after the war. And it is important that they should grow up knowing more about each other."

She would also like to see more educational films suitable for teenage boys and girls in China. Mrs. Hsia served for three years as a film censor on the Shanghai Municipal Council and is well aware of the influence for good or bad that motion pictures can be. She does not feel that their potentialities as builders of international friendship have been sufficiently explored.

Mrs. Hsia said she would go home gladdened by the thought of the work the Chinese and American Women's Division of the United China Relief will be doing at their new headquarters. She was delighted with their aim of making it a gathering place for all those interested in China. She urged its members especially to make friends with the young Chinese who are living in Boston. There are more than 200 of them, she said, and most of them have no way of hearing from home now.

Friendship with America, Mrs. Hsia emphasized, is an unfailing source of inspiration to the people of China. "In fact,' 'she said, "I think it is the most important thing in making the Pacific Ocean a highway to peace."

Senior Girl Scouts Of Bay State To Hear Waac, Wave

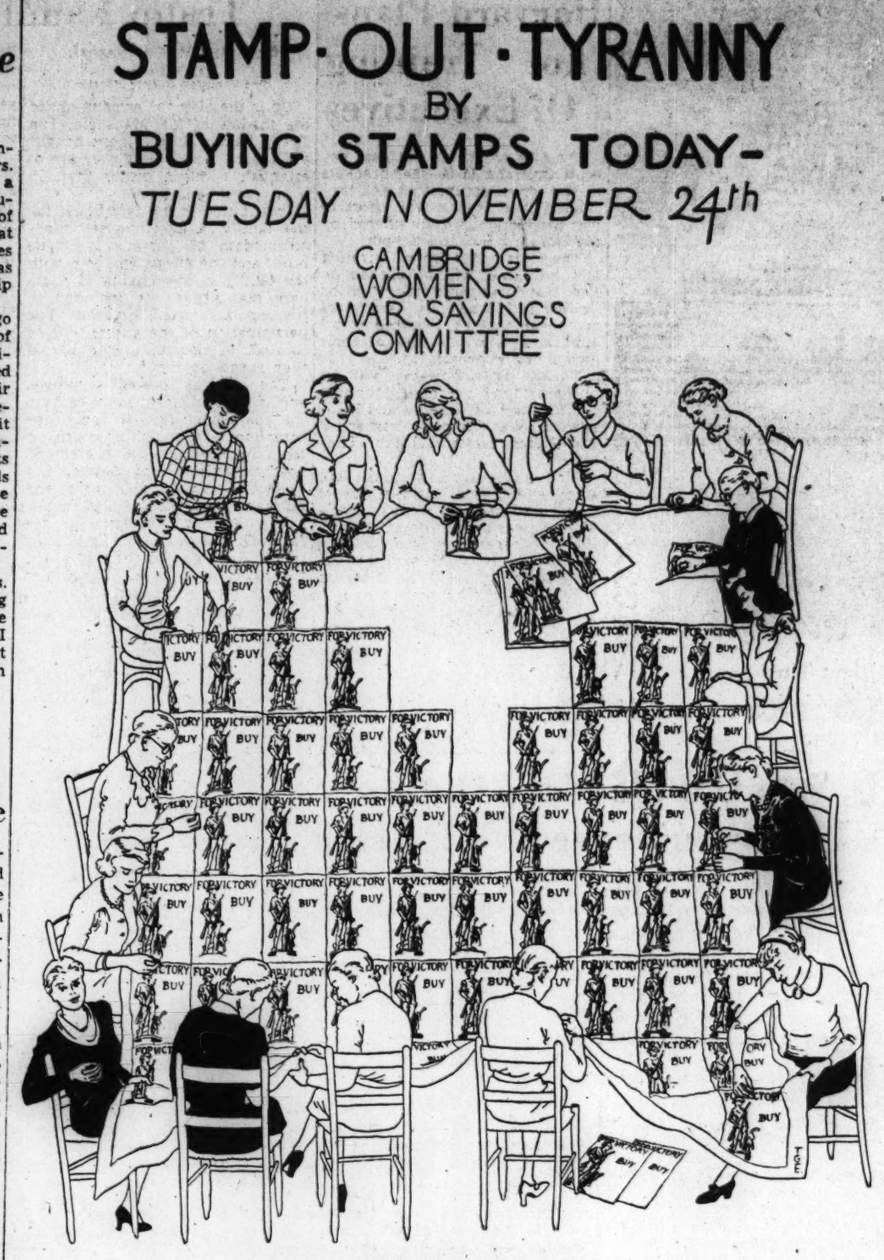
Senior Girl Scouts of Massachusetts will hear talks by a Waac and a Wave and a speaker from the United Service Organizations when they gather at the Y. W. C. A. tomorrow for a War Service Conference. The conference will open at 10:30 a. m., and continue until 3:30 p. m.

Other speakers on the program will be James Donovan, Director, Division of Public Advice and Counsel, O. C. D.; Miss Frederica Beinert, regional nutrition representative of the Office of Defense, Health and Welfare Service, and Mrs. Charles W. Farnsworth of Concord, a member of the board of directors of the Massachusetts Girl Scouts, Inc. Miss Lelia J. Winn of the Lux laboratories of Lever Brothers will give a demonstration on the care of clothing in wartime.

Mrs. A. Charles Waghorne of Belmont is the chairman of the Cedar Hill Committee which is sponsoring the Conference. The program has been planned by this committee of Senior Girl Scouts; Sarah Azadian of Allston; Mary Cadigan, Watertown; Ruth Erickson, Watertown; Betty Harding, Newton Center; Mary Jane McCormick, Newton Center; Shirley Merryman, Lexington; Peggy Moody, Weston; Sylvia Short, Concord; Betsy Ann Snow, Melrose; Dorothy Stanley, Newton Highlands; Cynthia Wilkshire, Arlington.

Natick Groups Sponsoring Russian Fete Saturday

The Natick Woman's Club and the Cosmopolitan Music Club are acting as joint sponsors of a gay Russian Festival to be staged at the Coolidge Junior High School, South Main Street, Natick, at 8:15 o'clock tomorrow night for the benefit of Russian War Relief. The program, which presents a cast of 50, will include a Russian drama, a comedy, choral singing of Russian folk songs, and a Caucasian dagger dance.



Tuesday Is War Bond Tag Day

Poster designed by Mrs. Henry Eliot of Cambridge for Women at War Week, announcing a War Bond Tag Day on Tuesday. The original, done in four colors, will be part of the Cambridge Women's War Savings Committee's exhibition at Widener Library next week.

Providence to Find Where It Stands in Housing

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 20—A new housing survey in Providence, to bring up to date the data collected by the Providence Housing Authority's survey in 1941 and also to determine the need for additional housing for war workers in this area, has been ordered by the National Housing Agency and is expected to be completed within two weeks.

Whether this City now has an acute housing shortage, as some authorities have said, is a subject shrouded in confusion which the new survey is expected to clear up.

In this conection, James E. McDonald, Executive Director of the Providence Housing Authority, released figures this week which intimated the housing shortage just now may not be as serious as some City officials have thought.

He reported that of 594 applications from war workers for tenancy in the City's new Chad Brown housing project, 242 had been voluntarily withdrawn.

"The plain implication of these figures," Mr. McDonald said, "is that the housing shortage here is not so severe as many think. It obviously means that the tenant applicants are finding other places to live, or that they are content to remain in their present homes."

Meanwhile the Providence Housing Authority is accepting applications for the dwelling units in the Roger Williams apartments, the City's second low-cost housing project, and the first 50 tenant families are expected to move in next month. By spring all 744 units in this project are expected to be completed.

Originally these City housing projects were intended to be for low-income families alone, but the restrictions have been lifted to enable war workers as well as low-income families to apply. Of the applications so far received for the Roger Williams project, 101 were from war workers and 131 were from low-income families, Mr. McDonald said.

The housing problem is more obvious elsewhere in the State, notably in Newport which is described as having reached "the 100 per cent saturation point."

Normally a City of about 28,000 population, Newport has visibly broken out at its seams in this war as it did in the last one. The rapidly-expanding naval establishment at Newport has brought an influx of many thousands of naval officers and their families who have found the new housing developments in that section entirely inadequate to meet the demand.

Acting swiftly to solve the problem, John Dobbs, National Housing Agency regional director, announced this week he had recommended a large program of war housing construction for Newport to begin as soon as possible. Part of the program, he explained, would be carried with private funds and part with public funds. The privately financed development would be designed as a permanent housing project while the public-financed part would be of the prefabricated type designed to be torn down after the war.

The recommendations were sent to headquarters of the NHA in Washington and Mr. Dobbs said he anticipated action within two weeks.

Mrs. Roosevelt on Air Tonight In 'Women at War' Talk

The Week-End Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt speaks tonight on "My Visit to the Armed Forces in England," NBC-WBZ, 9 p. m.

Friday

Lucille Manners, soprano, has selected Kreisler's "The Old Refrain" as her solo tonight on "Cities Service Concert," and Ross Graham, baritone, will sing "Abraham," from Irving Berlin's "Holiday Inn." The orchestra and chorus, under the direction of Dr. Frank Black, offer Cole Porter's "From Now On," "Dance of the Russian Sailors," and "Flow Gently Sweet Afton," NBC-WBZ, 8 p. m.

A former truck driver, L. L. Buck; a drug store clerk, Robert Grant, and a former draftsman, J. P. Hickey, now all Bluejackets, will be featured soloists on "Meet Your Navy," singing respectively, "Where Mountains Meet the Sky," with guitar accompaniment; Victor Herbert's "Yesterthoughts," and "Song of the Seabees," BLUE-WHDH, 10 p. m.

Continuing her experiment of alternating lesser-known radio actors with well-known Hollywood stars, Kate Smith again presents an all-radio cast, headed by Parker Fennelly, in an original dramatization. George Jessel, comedian, is also a guest, CBS-WEEI, 8 p. m.

Grace Zaring Stone (Ethel Vance), author, and Oscar Lavant are guests on "Information Please."

Saturday

"The North African Front" will be discussed on "People's Platform." Guest speakers are two editors, Genevieve Tabouis and Frank Gervasi; Charles Brull, aeronautical engineer, considered an authority on North African transportation, CBS-WEEI, 7 p. m.

The 250th anniversary of the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts will be observed by members of the Massachusetts Bar with an address by Chief Justice Fred T. Field of the State Supreme Court, WNAC and Yankee Network, 1:15 p. m., and on the same station and network at 10:15 p. m. Justice Felix Frankfurter of the United States Supreme Court will speak on "The Contribution of the Independent Judiciary of Civilization."

Victor Herbert's operetta, "Mlle. Modiste," will be presented on the Chicago Theater of the Air, with Marion Claire, soprano, Mario Berini, tenor, and John MacDonald, bass, singing the leading roles, MBS-WNAC, 9 p. m.

Fred Brenckman, Washington representative of the National Grange, will speak on "The Farm Labor Shortage," BLUE-WHDH, 12:30 p. m.

Judith Anderson, actress, makes a guest appearance on Saturday Night Bondwagon, in a dramatized tribute to the war work of American women. Miss Ilka Chase is mistress - of - ceremonies, MBS-WNAC, 10:15 p. m.

In co-operation with the Labor Production division of the Office of War Information, "Freedom Bridge" is the first of a new series designed to promote a better undersandtng between war production workers throughout the English speaking nations. BLUE-WHDH, 10:45 p. m.

Sunday

E. Power Biggs continues his Sunday morning organ recitals, CBS-WEEI, 9:15 p. m.

The Coolidge String Quartet presents the first of a series of six weekly chamber-music concerts, opening with the First Quartet by Walter Piston, and Beethoven's Quartet in E-flat, Opus 74, CBS-WEEI, 11:05 a. m.

Dr. Artur Rodzinski conducts the New York Philharmonic Symphony in a program consisting of Beethoven's Second Symphony in D Major, Opus 36, and Shostakovich's Fifth Symphony, Opus 47, CBS-WEEI, 3 p. m.

Leopold Stokowski also turns to Beethoven, and for his opening number conducts the NBC Symphony Orchestra in Beethoven's Symphony No. 7. The program continues with the Prelude and Love-Death from Wagner's "Tristan Und Isolde," NBC-WBZ, 5 p. m.

Jan Peerce, tenor, Jacques Fray and Mario Braggiotti, pianists, are Andre Kostelanetz's guests. Mr. Peerce will sing "Falling in Love With Love," by Rodgersand Hart, and the traditional Prayer of Thanksgiving. Fray and Braggiotti play one of their own piano arrangements. CBS-WEEI, 4:30 p. m.

"Crisis Administration" is the subject of the Chicago Round Table. Speakers are Dr. Jakob Bjerkness; Don K. Price, public administration clearing house, Chicago University; Neil Jacoby, professor of Finance, School of Business; I. F. Stone, journalist, NBC-WBZ, 2:30 p. m.

"Will Air Power Win the War?" is the subject to be discussed on "Reviewing Stand." Speakers are Major Alexander de Seversky, author; Juan T. Trippe, President of Pan American Airways; and Lawrence Wyly, Professor of Civil Engineering, Northwestern University Technological Institute, MNS, 1 p. m., WNAC, by recording, 3 p. m.

"Should Over-Time Pay Be Abolished for the Duration?" will be debated on "The American Forum of the Air." Speakers are Senator W. Lee O'Daniel of Texas; L. Metcalfe Walling, Wage and Hour Administrator, and Henry Warren, President of the Telechron Clock Company, Ashland, Mass., MBS-WNAC, 8 p. m.

The problem of feeding children in wartime will be discussed in a two-way trans-Atlantic radiocast on "Answering You," MBS-WNAC, 11:30 p. m.

On "Commando Mary," the Begum Shah Nawazm a member of the National Defense Council of India and Parliamentary Secretary to the government in the Punjab's Department of Education, will discuss the war work of Indian women, NBC-WBZ, 10:45 a. m.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt speaks on a special Treasury Department program entitled "Thanks for America," which marks the official opening of "Women at War" week, MBS-WNAC, 3:30 p. m.

CBS launches "Women At War" Week with a special program of stars including Fredric Marsh, Dorothy Maynor and Gracie Fields. Mrs. Henry J. Morgenthau, Jr., heads the list of prominent women speakers, CBS-WEEI, 7 p. m.

Taxation, home front reaction on inflation, wage control, and similar subjects will be discussed by Leo Cherne, Director of Research Institute of America in a new weekly series, "Impact," MBS-WNAC, 10:15 p. m.

Orson Welles takes his radio audience on a verbal and musical voyage to the Andes in his second "Hello Americans," CBS-WEEI, 8 p. m.

Upton Close begins a news series of weekly comments, MBS-WNAC, 5:15 p. m.

The story of Nazi-French collaboration in the light of recent developments will be told by Cesar Saerchinger, NBC-WBZ, 11:15 p. m.

Monday

John P. Marquand, author, is guest on "Giants of Freedom," when he will discuss Capt. James Lawrence, CBS-WEEI, 4:30 p. m.

NeedhamDelphians Meet Next Monday

The Nedham Delphian Chapter will hold its next meeting at the Wellesley Inn on Monday. Mrs. Clarence D. MacKean will lead the discussion on "International Relations." Mrs. Karl H. Oliver will present a paper on "The Origins of International Lawlessness"; Mrs. Milton Brooks on "Geographic and Demographic Influences"; Mrs. George F. Schroeder, "Economic Nationalism"; Mrs. John W. Totten, "The Economic Strength in War and Peace"; Mrs. Carleton D. Morse, "World Trade and the Standard of Living" and Mrs. John E. Begley, "Other Aspects of World Trade."

The newly elected officers of the Needham Chapter are: President, Mrs. Milton MacGregar; Vice-President, Mrs. Begley; Secretary, Miss M. Helen Fox; Seminar Board, Mrs. Totten, Mrs. Oliver, and Mrs. Brooks.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Christian Science Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. The list is a portion of the total of 244 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

New London—No regular time assigned. WNLC, 1490kc.

Maine

Bangor—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 11:45 a. m., WABI, 1230kc.

Lewiston — Week days, 4:45 p. m. WCOU, 1240kc.

Portland—Week days, 1:30 p. m. WGAN, 560kc.

Presque Isle—Mondays to Saturdays, inclusive, 5 p. m., WAGM, 1450kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 12 noon direct from Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, WMEX, 1510kc.

Greenfield—Week days, 2:15 p. m., WHAI, 1240kc.

New Bedford — Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 1:45 p. m. WNBH, 1340kc.

Pittsfield—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 12 noon. WBRK, 1340kc.

Springfield—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 1:45 p. m. WMAS, 1450kc.

West Yarmouth — Mondays to Saturdays, inclusive, 10:30 a. m., WOCB, 1240kc.

New Hampshire

Portsmouth — No regular time assigned WHEB, 750kc.

Vermont

Burlington — Week days, 2 p. m. WCAX, 620kc.

St. Albans — Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 11:30 a. m. WWSR, 1420kc.

Waterbury—Week days, 3 p. m. WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Republic of Panama

Colon—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 9:15 a. m., HP5K, 6.005mc (49.96m).

Panama City — Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 12:15 p. m.; also Sundays, 8:15 p. m., Miramar, HP5B, 6.300mc (49.55m).

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, Nov. 21

12 noon WMEX 1510kc

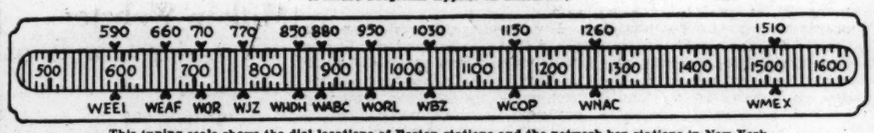
Christian Science Program

For Sunday, Nov. 22

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science Program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"David Harum"; sk.	"The Three R's";	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Stanley Dixon, news....	Hawaiian Music
3:15	News; Hollywood ..	McFarland Twins, Int...	"Ma Perkins"; sketch...	Shady Valley Folks.....	Popular Music
3:30	'Post'; Band Parade	Air Express Music.....	'Pepper Young's Family'	Shady Valley Folks.....	"Funny Money Man"...
3:45	Bandleaders' Parade	Endicott College Chorus	"Right to Happiness"...	Shady Valley Folks.....	"Funny Money Man"...
4:00	News Service	Newscast	"Backstage Wife"	Trafton Robertson, news	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
4:15	The Victory Front..	Air Express Music.....	"Stella Dallas"; sketch .	Across the Footlights...	Duke Ellington's Orch...
4:30	Every Penny Counts	Club Matinee: variety..	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Bridgeport String En-	Russ Morgan's Orchestra
4:45	News Program	Club Matinee: News...	"Young Widder Brown"...	semble; P. Foti, cond..	Carmen Miranda, songs..
5:00	Landlord Registrat'n	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"..	Sports Matinee	Sam Donahue's Orch.
5:15	'Date Book'; Follies	Air Express Music	"Portia Faces Life"...	Sports Matinee	Terry O'Toole: variety
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"; sk...	"Just Plain Bill"	"Superman"; sketch ..	program .....
5:45	Ben Bernie: music.	"Captain Midnight"	"Front Page Farrell"...	Sports Matinee	News Service .....
6:00	News comments	"Don Winslow"; drama.	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Sports reports .....
6:15	'Today at Duncans'	News; Dinner Concert..	Songs; Landlord Regis..	Sports; Marching Along.	Sports; Music .....
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Dinner Concert	Sports Digest; Music....	Press Roundup; Sports..	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	'The World Today...	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music: "Salute"	Sports of the Day .....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	March to Victory .....
7:15	'Our Secret Weapon'	Babette; Phil Saltman..	News of the World.....	Date With a Disc.....	News Service .....
7:30	'Easy Aces'; comedy	"The Lone Ranger";	Tommy Riggs and Betty	Donald Donna, Johnny..	"Hail, Gang's All Here"
7:45	"Mr. Keen"; drama	western drama	Lou; music	John Barry, comment..	Treasury Star Parade ..
8:00	Kate Smith Hour:	Earl Godwin, news.....	Lucille Manners; Rosa	"Sizing Up the News"...	Park Street Church
8:15	music; comedy;	Dinah Shore, in person..	Graham; F. Black's Or.	"The Barries"; songs; or.	Services .....
8:30	drama; guests ...	"Gay 90's Show"; "Those	"Information Please!";	"The Cisco Kid"; drama	Park Street Church....
8:45	Kate Smith; News..	Good Old Days"	Clifton Fadiman, m. e.	"The 'Cisco Kid"; drama	Excursions in Science ..
9:00	"Playhouse"; with	"Gangbusters"; sketch ..	Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt....	Gabriel Heatter, news...	Classical Album: Mozart
9:15	Melvyn Douglas ..	"Gangbusters"; sketch ..	Waltz Time: orch.; songs	News Service	Arias; Lily Pons; or-
9:30	"That Brewster	Ted Weems' Orchestra..	Party; Louise Massey;	"Double or Nothing";	chestra, Bruno Walter,
9:45	Boy"; serial	Orch.; Gracie Fields....	vocalists; Whitey Ford	quiz, with guests.....	conductor .....
10:00	"Caravan"; Lanny	Meet Your Navy.....	"People Are Funny";	Network sports	Olympics - Philadelphia
10:15	Ross; Georgia	Meet Your Navy.....	quiz show; guests	Network sports	Falcons hockey game..
10:30	Gibbs; Herb Shrin-	John Gunther, News....	World's Most Honored	Network sports	Hockey; News Service..
10:45	er; orchestra; guest	Men, Machines, Victory.	Music: M. Piastro, con.	Network sports	Raymond Scott's Orch...
11:00	News; Rideout	Andy Kirk's Orchestra..	News; Music	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
11:15	Dance music	Karl Rohdes' Orch.	March to Victory.....	Dance orchestra	Shep Fields' Orchestra..
11:30	Chick Floyd's Or-	Fishermen's Program ..	Music You Want.....	McFarland Twins' Orch.	Day's End; Music .....
11:45	chestra	Sportscast; News	Music You Want.....	McFarland Twins' Orch.	Day's End; News .....

Saturday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kcBLUE-	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music.....	News; Musical Clock....	Organ Melodies; Taxes..	.....
7:15	News Program	Newscast	Music; News	News Service	.....
7:30	Music; Talk; News.	Religious program; News	Reveille Roundup	"Fiesta"; music	.....
7:45	News; War summ'ry	Religious program; News	News	"Good Morning"; talk ...	.....
8:00	News of the World.	Western Melodies	Organ Reveries	News Service	Musical Timetable .....
8:15	Caroline Cabot ...	Coast Guard Salute....	Military Band; News....	"George & Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable .....
8:30	Carl Moore; News..	Music of Many Lands...	Morning Toast; Fred	Ruth Moss Interviews:	Musical Timetable .....
8:45	Carl Moore; News.	News; Salute to Savers	and Posey	Baroness von Trapp....	Musical Timetable .....
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue..	Fishermen's Program ..	News; Music	News and Rhythm.....	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	Musical program ..	"Breakfast Club"	Musical program; News,	All Hail to You!.....	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Treasury Parade ..	"Breakfast Club"	Food News	"Spotlight Revue"	Musical program .....
9:45	Food Fair	"Breakfast Club"	Salon Serenade	Musical Roundup	Musical program .....
10:00	"Youth on Parade";	Legion Auxiliary talk....	Glenn Darwin, songs....	News; "Rainbow House,"	"Kick-Conga" .....
10:15	music; drama	"Mirandy"; talk	Glenn Darwin, songs....	with Bob Emery; Juve-	"Handy Andy" .....
10:30	Hillbilly Champions	Treasury Star Parade..	South American Way...	nile talent program...	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Hillbilly Champions	Air Express Music.....	Treasury Star Parade ..	Clemens' Rodeo Rangers	Mason .....
11:00	News; Talk	The Servicemen's Hop..	"The Creightons Are	Studio Speaker	Adele Bailey, talk.....
11:15	American stories ..	Mirandy; songs	Coming"; comedy	Across the Footlights...	Musical program .....
11:30	"Let's Pretend" ...	Little Blue Playhouse:	Coast Guard on Parade.	Army Band Concert....	Joe Rubin's Discoveries.
11:45	"Let's Pretend" ...	dramatization	Coast Guard on Parade.	Army Band Concert....	News report .....
12:00	Theater of Today:	News Service	News; Man on the Farm	Army-Navy House Party	Monitor Views the News
12:15	dramatization	"Mystery Money Quiz"	Man on the Farm.....	Army-Navy House Party	The Pepper Shaker.....
12:30	"Stars Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	Man on the Farm; News	Defense talk; Music.....	Italian Melodies .....
12:45	wood"; drama	Hour: talk; music.....	Dave Rose's Or.; drama.	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies .....
1:00	News Comments	Air Express Music.....	Pan American Holiday..	News Service	Council for Democracy .
1:15	Radio Bulletin	Consumer talk	Pan American Holiday..	Coast Guard on Guard..	Concert Melodies .....
1:30	Studio Program	Meet the Band	All Out for Victory.....	"Kick-Off Time	Boston University-Boston
1:45	United We Stand...	Fishermen's Program	Network program	Musical Roundup	University-Boston
2:00	United We Stand..	Fantasy in Melody.....	Matinee in Rhythm	Sports comments	College football game..
2:15	Ohio State-Michigan	Minnesota - Wisconsin	Ohio State - Michigan	Harvard - Yale football	Boston University-Boston
2:30	football game	football game	football game	game	College football game..
2:45	Ohio State-Michigan	Minnesota - Wisconsin	Ohio State - Michigan	Harvard - Yale football	Boston University-Boston
3:00	football game	football game	football game	game	College football game..
3:15	Ohio State-Michigan	Minnesota - Wisconsin	Ohio State - Michigan	Harvard - Yale football	Boston University-Boston
3:30	football game	football game	football game	game	College football game..
3:45	Ohio State-Michigan	Minnesota - Wisconsin	Ohio State - Michigan	Harvard - Yale football	Boston U.-B. C. game..
4:00	football game	football game	football game	game	Louis Armstrong's Orch.
4:15	Ohio State-Michigan	Minnesota - Wisconsin	Ohio State - Michigan	Harvard - Yale football	Charlie Barnett's Orch..
4:30	football game	football game	football game	game	Tony Pastor's Orchestra
4:45	News Program	Minnesota-Wisconsin ..	Ohio State-Michigan ..	Texas Christian - Rice	Les Brown's Orchestra..
5:00	Matinee at Meadow-	Joe Rines' Orchestra...	Football Roundup	football game	Larry Clinton's Orch.....
5:15	brook; Orchestra..	Joe Rines' Orchestra...	OWI Program	Texas Christian-Rice ..	Terry O'Toole: variety
5:30	Matinee at Meadow-	Your American Music..	Three Suns Trio.....	Sports Matinee	program .....
5:45	brook; Orchestra..	Your American Music..	Interviews; Comments ..	Sports Matinee	News reports .....
6:00	News comments ...	Newscast; Concert	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Sport comment .....
6:15	Song Shop	Dinner Concert	Jack Dalton, songs.....	Football scores	Sports; Music .....
6:30	Frazier Hunt	Message of Israel.....	Sports Digest; Music...	Press Roundup; Sports..	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today....	Message of Israel.....	News Review	Dramatization	Sports of the Day .....
7:00	People's Platform ..	Karl Rohdes' Orchestra.	Ramin de Bauer, pianos,	Navy Bulletin Board:	"March to Victory".....
7:15	People's Platform ..	Landlord Registration ..	"Punts and Passes"...	J. Dorsey's Or.; songs..	News Service .....
7:30	Bob Hawk: "Thanks	Dance orchestra	"Ellery Queen"; drama.	"Confidentially Yours"..	Saturday Night Serenade
7:45	to the Yanks".....	Sportscast	"Ellery Queen"; drama.	Bob Astors' Orchestra..	Treasury Star Parade ..
8:00	Sanderson and	Roy Porter, news.....	"Abie's Irish Rose";	American Eagle Club in	Ann Nigro, pianist.....
8:15	Crumit quiz	Edward Tomlinson, news	comedy serial	London	Cowboy songs .....
8:30	Hobby Lobby	Danny Thomas Show...	Truth or Consequences;	"This is the Hour";	Uncle Bill: talk.....
8:45	Hobby Lobby; News	Danny Thomas Show...	quiz program	orchestra; songs	Uncle Bill: talk.....
9:00	"Your Hit Parade";	"The Green Hornet";	National Barn Dance;	Chicago Theater: Marion	Classical Album: Cop-
9:15	Mary Warmow's	drama	Eddie Peabody; Hoosiers	Claire, soprano; Mario	land's 'El Salon Mexico'
9:30	Orch.; vocalists ..	Horace Heidt's Orch.	"Can You Top This?";	Berini, tenor; J. Mac-	Classical Album: Cop-
9:45	"Saturday Night	Orch.; Peter Hayward.	comedy quiz	Donald, bass.; or.; talk	land's 'El Salon Mexico'
10:00	Serenade"; music .	"Yankee Doodle Min-	Sports Newsreel	John B. Hughes, news .	Olympics - Coast Guard
10:15	Soldiers With Wings;	strels"	Dick Powell, songs.....	"Saturday Night Bond	hockey game .....
10:30	band; guests	John Gunther, news....	Ted Steele's Club.....	Wagon"; speakers	Hockey; News Service ..
10:45	News; Rideout	"Freedom Bridge"	Ted Steele's Club.....	Louis Prima's Orch.	Vaughn Monroe's Orch ..
11:00	News; G. F. Elliott.	Dance orchestra	News; Music	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
11:15	Chick Floyd's Orch.	Newscast; Sports	March to Victory.....	Dance orchestra	Lucky Millinder's Orch..
11:30	Master Works of	Fishermen's Program ...	Music You Want.....	Charlie Spivak's and	Day's End; music.....
11:45	Music	Music; News	Music You Want.....	Mitchell Ayres' Orchs..	Day's End; News.....

Today's FM Programs

W67B Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; Organ Recital.
3:15 p. m.—Music Appreciation Talk.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; Singing Strings.
5:00 p. m.—News; Catching the 5:05.
6:00 p. m.—News; Orchestra.
6:30 p. m.—Canteen Girl.
6:45 p. m.—Ben Klassen, tenor.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Waltz Time.
8:00 p. m.—News; Sports.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Swing Shift.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W34B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mt. Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Stanley Dixon, news.
3:15 p. m.—Shady Valley Folks.
4:00 p. m.—Trafton Robertson, news.
4:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
4:30 p. m.—Bridgeport String Ensemble, Frank Foti, cond.
4:45 p. m.—"Man With a Band."
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Sports; Marching Along.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
7:15 p. m.—"The Johnson Family."
8:00 p. m.—"Sizing Up the News."
8:15 p. m.—"The Barries"; songs; orch.
8:30 p. m.—"The Cisco Kid," drama.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—"Double or Nothing," Walter Compton, mc.
10:00 p. m.—Network sports.
11:00 p. m.—News service.
11:15 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.

Today on Short Waves

London—6:30 p. m.—War Review; "The War on Land." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

Melbourne—7:25 p. m.—"The Truth Of It Is." (West Coast Broadcast Pacific War Time). VLG4, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—"World Affairs"; Wickham Steed. GSC, 9.58 meg. 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

Sydney—9:25 p. m.—"The Truth Of It Is." VLG3, 11.71 meg., 25.5 m.; VLG5, 9.58 meg., 41 m.

London—9:45 p. m.—Front-Line Family. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GRI, 9.41 meg., 31.8 m.

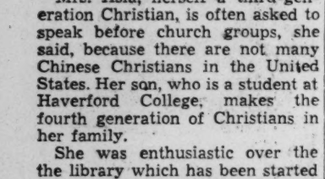
Melbourne—10:25 p. m.—"The Truth Of It Is." VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.

Guatemala—10:30 p. m.—Concert. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—10:40 p. m.—The Daily Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GRI, 9.41 meg., 31.8 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—"La Honra De Los Hombres." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.



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Real Relief From Boston's Burdensome Property Tax Seen Only in State Action

Bureau Finds Many Services Are Regional

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Not until the State steps in and shoulders some of the responsibilities of salvaging Boston from serious financial entanglements will there be any substantial relief in the city from budrensome property taxes, the Boston Municipal Research Bureau observed today.

The Bureau revealed that after many years of allocating sources of new taxation, virtually no relief has been given to real estate owners. This was partially traced to the fact that Boston is performing a variety of services which should be classified as "regional" in scope, and hence should be financed on that basis rather than charged directly to Boston property holders.

As fast as the city locates new sources of revenue, said Richard A. Atkins, Secretary of the Bureau, the Federal Government takes them over in new assessments upon the community. For this reason, Mr. Atkins believed that it could be said that the new sources of revenue have undoubtedly prevented further increases in property taxes.

Long-Range Basis

"But if tax relief is to come permanently to Boston property owners," Mr. Atkins stated, "the attack must be made o na long-range basis taking into consideration four sides of the city's particular tax problem," which he listed as follows:

1. The inadequacy of the present tax structure to meet the demands made upon it. The old property tax base has had to shoulder a general expansion of public services as well as public welfare, which has buried the old theory of real estate taxation so deeply that it is difficult to locate.

2. The budget problem which is largely a matter of improving management to assure a dollar's worth of value in public service for every public dollar expended.

3. The problem of the allocation of functions of government in the city area. Because of its peculiar location in the hub of the metropolitan area, Boston is performing functions which are regional in character.

4. The problem of decentralization taking people and industries out of the city. Curtailment of public services here results in a vicious circle of making the city less desirable to live in. Centralized conditions already reflect disadvantageously upon the city.

Taking Tax Burden

The Bureau's survey revealed that Boston faces these civic problems as it has faced them unsuccessfully for years, with the property tax taking over almost three-quarters of the tax burden. In 1940, Pittsburgh and Detroit were the only large cities in the country depending more heavily upon real estate taxation than Boston, the Bureau stated.

"The question of budget expenditure," said Mr. Atkins, "raises the problem of the scale of services here in Boston. While I am confident that economies can be effected, I do not think that they are possible on such a scale as to stabilize our finances without seriously jeopardizing essential municipal services. On the other hand I do not mean to underrate the opportunities for eliminating waste.

"Broadening the tax base is difficult in view of the fact that the pressure for additional expenditures like old age assistance has not run its course. The Federal Social Security manages to keep about one jump ahead of developments in the states with the result that there is never any surcease of pressure for keeping abreast of Federal standards."

As for State-aid to Boston, the Bureau secretary noted that Massachusetts has never gone in very heavily for extensive grants-in-aid and State assistance similar to efforts in other parts of the country. Boston is said to have consistently taken the short end in state aid for highways, unemployment relief and other types of welfare.

"I think this accounts largely for our generally high level of property taxes throughout Massachusetts," Mr. Atkins explained.

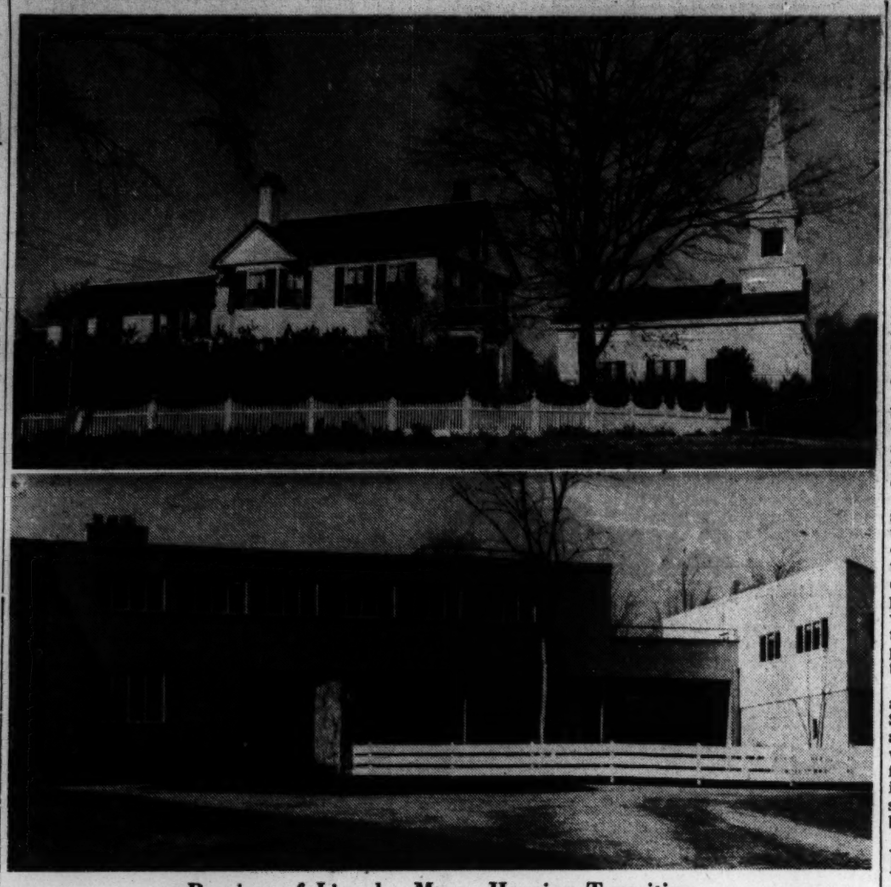
Encouraging Factor

The Bureau alluded to one encouraging factor in Boston's tax situation, "a banner year in 1942 for tax collections."

Whereas, poor collections mean trouble in the form of deficits, good collections mean the city is holding its own or improving its situation. Hence the 81.5 per cent collection of taxes for 1942 was hailed by the Bureau as a particular triumph for the Maurice J. Tobin administration. Collections were better than in any other year since the start of the business depression in 1929.

New revenues uncovered in Boston adding up to $44,000,000 additional per year since 1930 were found to have been absorbed by new welfare and old age assistance costs. None of the new revenue resulted in an actual reduction of property taxes "but probably did forestall any further increases."

"Here is a situation that seems to have escaped adequate notice, one which might well cause despair among those who have pinned their hopes on new revenue as a means of property tax relief. Yet it is impossible to separate the revenue problem in Boston from other difficulties afflicting the city such as population and industrial migrations into the suburbs."



Preview of Lincoln, Mass., Housing Transition

Colonial town of 100- to 200-year-old dwellings is going modern. Seven members of the Harvard University faculty and students started the trend toward modernism in Lincoln by putting up modernistic houses. There are now 11 of these houses fringing the colonial square (above) with its ancient church spire, old homesteads and Town Hall. The luxurious modern structure (below) is the new home of Constantine A. Pertzoff, graduate student in the Harvard School of Architecture. Detailed stories of Lincoln transition will be told in the Monitor's ensuing Wednesday and Friday housing sections.

Civilian Anti-Bomb School Opens at Camp Edwards Soon

War Activities in New England

Civilian Anti-Bomb School — A school to instruct agents of civilian defense units in discovering, identifying, reporting and disposing of unexploded bombs will be held at Camp Edwards for three days, beginning Nov. 23.

Second of its kind at the Camp, the school will be attended by 65 civilians, who will remain on the post for the three days, and by military personnel from the camp.

Morning classes will consist of lectures and movies in a theater, and afternoon sessions will be devoted to practical outdoor work, such as sandbagging, trenching, timbering, and other protective measures, including use of rigging for disposal of bombs.

Boston Yard Sets Pace—Among the nation's Navy yards, Boston's today stands first in volume of war-bond investment by its civilian employees. The unspecified number have signed up 100 per cent and are investing 13.8 per cent of their income, passing Portsmouth's Yard.

Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox wired his congratulations saying "Boston always has been in the forefront in the nation's defense and its Navy Yard always has been in the forefront of every patriotic movement."

Navy Air Cadets Helped—Those who want to become flying ensigns in the Navy or second-lieutenants in the Marines may apply and enlist the same day, under an "eccelerated plan" effective Nov. 23.

If the applicant passes the usual mental and physical examinations and is found qualified in an interview, all he needs for enlistment the same day is a complete set of the following:

Certified copy of birth certificate; transcript of school record, including college if attended; high-school and/or college record; three letters of recommendation, on business or professional letterheads; parents' consent for enlistment, if applicant is under 21 year of age; statement by local police that applicant has no criminal record; a 50-word hand-written résumé of occupational experience; and two photographs of front view, two and a half inches by two and a half inches.

The Recruiting Office, 150 Causeway Street, explains that the speeded plan resulted from modifications of physical examinations, which have cut the time of the enlistment process in half.

Applicants must be unmarried citizens between 18 and 26, inclusive, and high-school graduates.

In Behalf of Miss Sloczic—A suggestion that rules of the Massachusetts School Pupil's Liberty Ship Naming Contest be relaxed has ben made in behalf of a girl, though not overly familiar with English, who collected seven tons of scrap one evening after classes.

John Taylor, head of the regional General Salvage Committee, expressed belief that the girl, Theresa Sloczic of Southbridge, should have a chance to name a ship, even though her grasp of the language eliminated her in the essay writing.

The three best essays have been sent to Washington for selection of the winner, who will name the ship; the other two essayists will attend the ceremony with expenses paid.

"Put 'Em Across" — The terse legend, "Put 'Em Across," is inscribed on the official flag of the Army's Engineer Amphibian Command, at headquarters in Camp Edwards. The phrase is attributed to the E. A. C. commander, Brig.-Gen. Daniel Noce, who recently ended a speech with the words: "No matter what happens, let's put 'em across."

Prime purpose of amphibian units is to transport men to shores held by the enemy.

Back in the Scrap—Thirteen cannon, 175 cannon balls, one 10-inch projectile, and two battleship anchors and chains were among 80,796 pounds of scrap contributed by the Tobus Veterans Administration, reported the Maine Salvage Committee.

The only remaining war trophies at Togus are four brass Civil War cannon, preserved upon advice of Washington officials of the Veterans' Administration, it was disclosed.

To Shoe Rangers? — The Boston Quartermaster Depot has awarded contracts to various concerns for 218,898 pounds of sole leather and 200 pair of black basketball shoes.

Return Identification Cards—Those volunteers who have permanently left their observation posts under the First Fighter Command must turn in their identification cards, to be voided, according to the Headquarters of the Boston Air Defense Wing.

Naval Commandery Elects—At the recent annual meeting of the Massachusetts Commandery of the Naval Order of the United States, Herbert S. Evans, manager of the Boston Tow Boat Company, was re-elected Commander.

Founded here in 1890, the national Order, in three commanderies, has some 500 members, who have served as commissioned officers in the Navy or are of direct descent of a naval officer. Of the 175 in this State's unit, nearly 50 per cent are now serving in some branch of the Navy.

"Quincy Volunteers" for Navy—More than 400 "Quincy Volunteers" marched with their mothers, wives, and sweethearts in a "Solomon Islands Victory" parade from the Navy's recruiting office in the Federal Building to the South Station yesterday, to entrain for training.

Carrying signs reading "We Are Quincy Volunteers" and "Tokyo Bound," the marchers were accompanied by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and were cheered by side-walk throngs.

How You May Check Oil Used Since Oct. 1

The following offers a rough gauge by which users of household fuel-oil may measure how much oil they should have burned since Oct. 1, when rationing began.

Figures are based on a 65-degree room temperature, a well-insulated house of average size, and an average-sized oil burner. According to heating engineers, the average burner consumes a gallon of oil in a half hour.

If year's ration is about	Gallons of oil you should have used through yesterday
2,000 gals	221⅔
1,500 gals	166¼
1,000 gals	110 5-6
500 gals	55½

Rayburn Backs Move to Delay Gas Rationing

While six New England Governors were jointly telegraphing their power to prevent the suggested postponement of national gasoline rationing, in Washington 75 members of the House of Representatives joined in demanding a 90-day postponement, and shortly afterward Speaker Rayburn disclosed he was urging high officials to defer the effective rationing date in oil producing areas pending a further study.

"I am trying to get it deferred at least until Jan. 1," Mr. Rayburn said.

The Speaker declared it was his belief that rationing of gasoline in oil producing States where the fuel is plentiful and the transportation problem is not involved should be withheld until all factors can be studied. He said he had placed his request before "high officials" but declined to identify them.

His views were expressed after a telephone conversation with Representative Wright Patman (D) of Texas who was in Dallas in connection with hearings by the House Small Business Committee of which Mr. Patman is Chairman.

The 75 House members named a Committee to seek compliance with their requests. Named by Representative Jed Johnson (D) of Oklahoma, Chairman of the Caucus, the Committee was directed to notify Price Administrator Leon Henderson, Rubber Administrator William M. Jeffers, Defense Transportation Director Joseph B. Eastman and "possibly the White House," of the Caucus action.

The Committee also was instructed to meet with the House Interstate Commerce Committee next Monday when it is scheduled to take up oil and rubber problems and to draft legislation if necessary.

The members of the Caucus joined unanimously in demanding the 90 day postponement. The suggestion first was made that the group back a resolution by Mr. Johnson, now pending in the House, which calls for a 90-day postponement, but the debate brought out that the resolution probably was not strong enough and therefore new legislation might be needed.

Some members said they believed nation-wide rationing was unnecessary as a rubber conservation measure.

Boston Engineer Is Exonerated

Mariano J. Lorente, Boston structural engineer, was exonerated before Federal Judge Sidney Mize, of Jackson, Miss., recently, "for complete lack of evidence" on charges that he had illegally possessed Government plans for a defense plant. The trial Judge delivered a 30-minute judgment of acquittal.

Mr. Lorente, who designed the structural sections of many large buildings and industrial plants, was tried on the accusation that he had "wilfully" shown his mother a plan for a Mississippi ordnance plant of which he was the chief structural engineer.

Westfield to Allow 'War' Married Teachers

WESTFIELD, Mass., Nov. 20 (AP) —Faced with a lack of available teachers and reports that six "school marms" are contemplating marriage, the Westfield School Committee has decided to allow married women teachers to retain their positions for the duration.

Harvard Plans For Training Of Executives

Training to enable business executives in the 35-60-year brackets to shift from occupations not considered vital to the war effort to war production is to be offered by the Harvard Business School.

The course, of 15 weeks' duration and full time, will be opened on Feb. 1 and the registration will be limited to 150 persons. Two years of college will be required of all applicants, who must meet all their own living expenses.

Tuition costs, however, will be borne by the Government through the Engineering, Science and Management War Training Program of the United States Office of Education.

Men taking the new course will study at Harvard Business School under the regular faculty and a 40-hour-week schedule of instruction and supervised study will be conducted during the day. It is expected that many of the enrollees will live and take their meals in the business school buildings. Applicants will purchase their own textbooks.

Applications for the first course are being received by the War Service Advisory Bureau, located at the Harvard Club of Boston, as well as by the school. Although the first group is assisting in answering inquiries about the course, final selection of applicants will be made by the Business School.

Bill Would Stop Unions' Use Of Funds in Politics

Two bills restricting practices now employed by labor unions have been filed at the State House in Boston by Clarence A. Barnes (R) of Mansfield, who was elected to the Governor's Council in the last election.

One bill would prevent labor union members from "having funds diverted for political purposes" and the other would outlaw "work permits" now issued by labor unions to permit nonunion men to work on union projects.

Explaining his bill concerning diversion of funds, Mr. Barnes said: "At the time of the Corrupt Practices Act that was enacted 35 years ago corporations had the money and labor unions were just coming in, and had no money, so the law passed restricted corporations but not labor unions. Labor unions now have ample funds, and had the law been enacted as of these times, labor unions would have been included. This amendment will take care of it."

Milk in Webster Area Up One Cent

Milk in the vicinity of Webster, Mass., went up one cent a quart retail yesterday, as Kenneth B. Backman, regional chief of the Office of Price Administration, raised the ceiling price.

The OPA Administrator explained that the increase had been allowed because of the pressure of larger cities on Webster producers, resulting in a price differential so large as to raise a serious local supply problem.

Designated as Massachusetts Milk Marketing Area No. 9-A, the order covers the communities of Webster, Sturbridge, Dudley, Oxford, Charlton and Stockbridge. The new schedule of ceiling prices is as follows:

Grade	Quantity	Retal Price in Cents	Wh'sale Price in Cents
Grade A	Qt.	18	16.5
Grade A	Pt.	11	9.5
Family	Qt.	15	13
Family	Pt.	8	7
Family	½-Pt.	4	3.5

Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WALPOLE, Mass., Nov. 20 — Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, first woman from Massachusetts to serve on the Republican National Committee and first President of the Women's Republican Club of this State, passed on last night at her home here.

A leader in the fight for women's suffrage, and a pioneer in many women's organizations of the State, Mrs. Bird has played a leading part in the public life of Massachusetts, one of her final acts being support of the candidacy of Wendell Willkie for President.

She was a Founder Member and Vice-President of the Woman's City Club of Boston, helped found the Women's Republican Club in Boston, was first Chairman of the Women's Division of the State Republican Committee, and helped to organize many civic improvements in the town of Walpole.

Mrs. Bird, as well as her husband, was promiment in political life. She was a delegate to the Republican convention of 1924 in Cleveland, a member of the Massachusetts delegation which voted for the nomination of Herbert Hoover at Kansas City, a delegate to the electoral college which cast Massachusetts' votes for Harding and Coolidge in 1920, being elected to replace her husband who was absent from the meeting at which the votes were officially cast.

Mrs. Bird was appointed by President Harding to represent the Eastern States on his Advisory Committee to the American Delegation to the International Conference on Limitation of Armaments held in Washington in 1921. She enjoyed the friendship of three occupants of the White House, Calvin Coolidge, Theodore Roosevelt and Herbert Hoover.

Trapp Family Takes Music to the Farm

By Walter W. Cunningham
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Up in the hills of Vermont, under the shadow of Mt. Mansfield, The Trapp Family Singers have bought a 600-acre farm where they are to establish a music center that, in a way, will be unique.

In addition to the farmhouse for the family, a guest house to accommodate 60 persans is to be built, and the guests will join with the family in the singing of numbers that are to be included in the regular concert program. The participation of the guests will be limited, of course, to the period they spend on the farm.

The farm is located at Stowe, and is on a hillside two miles from the main highway. In time, the intention is to build up stock, so that there will be ultimately 60 head of cattle, a herd of sheep, between 50 and 70 pigs, hens and chickens, and ducks and geese. There are two streams on the farm. One of them is to be utilized to make a pond for the ducks and the geese to swim in. There also will be bees to provide honey, and wax for candles, one of the children having recently learned the art of candle-making.

Crafts Learned

All the members of the family have learned one craft or other. Baron von Trapp himself is good both at carpentry and cabinet-making. He used to build boats and knows how to make furniture. He learned from the master craftsman on the Trapp estate in Austria.

Hedwig, who sings contralto, is a shoemaker. Agatha is a dressmaker. Maria is a weaver. One of the children can spin. So when the farm gets really started, the sheep will provide the wool, the wool will be spun, and woven into cloth, which will be used for the family's clothes.

The work of the farm will be distributed. One of the girls will milk the cows, another will look after the ducks and geese, and another will tend to other animals. No outside help will be employed during the first year. In that period the family, through actual contact with the farm, will get to know the work thoroughly. After the first year, help will be hired so as to free the family and permit them to devote more time to music.

A new farmhouse is to be built on the Tyrolean pattern—solid stone foundation and timber above. The house is to be constructed entirely by the family. That is where the various crafts learned by the young men and women come in. Once the farmhouse is completed, work will be started on the guest house.

"Everyone Can Sing"

It is the firm conviction of the Baroness von Trapp that everyone can sing. And she adds, with a note of pride, that not a single member of the Trapp family has had a lesson. No classes will be held. The guests will sit with the family at certain hours of the day and join in singing, under the direction of Dr. Franz Wasner, who so ably conducts the concerts. He will explain the origin of the songs and show how they can be effectively harmonized. Native folk songs will be first on the list, then European, then the numbers which the Trapp family uses on its programs. The whole affair will be informal. It will aim to revive the simple, joyous family life.

"We want to bring music back to the homes," the Baroness said, "and have the family make it themselves. The talented concert singer is so far above the average person in ability to sing that he or she overpowers listeners and leaves them with a feeling that it is hopeless to try to attain such a high standard. Thus budding talent is often nipped before it can get an opportunity to come to flower.

Old-Time Instruments

"As for instrumental music, the intention is to hold classes two to four hours a day. Lessons will be given on simple old-fashioned instruments, such as the virginal and the viola da gamba. Guests may learn to play the Recorder, if they desire. If a person were to practice regularly, he would be able to play competently in three months. It is an instrument that is suited to the fine, simple music of Bach. Classical music will be left alone. With the family in view, the music center at Stowe will do its part in helping to make America a musical nation."

The Trapp Family came to America four years ago, with only four dollars in their pockets, and a contract from a concert manager. All their possessions had been left behind in Europe which had begun to come under the sway of the Nazis. They had to make good. Their funds were low, but they had a right motive, and they knew the experiment must succeed. When they first set foot on American soil they were dyed-in-the-wool monarchists, but it was not long before the democratic way of living changed their views.

They like America. They intend to settle here. And their success has been an example and an inspiration to many an exile who has been tempted to follow the pattern of predecessors who have found themselves on this side with a little cash and a prospect made drear for want of initiative. "It does not do to sit half starving and hope for something to turn up as so many exiles do," concluded the Baroness. "You must be up and doing."

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"Who said no more Wool!"

Rumor's get around fast today. Some months ago somebody started that one about "no more 100% wool cloth for men's suits—the Government took it all." That's partly right but *mostly* wrong.

Yes, the Government did *cut down* on the quantities of 100% wool cloth available for civilian use . . . and that's exactly as it should be. Today our first and foremost consideration is to serve our armed forces and to see that they are maintained as the best equipped fighting men in the world.

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Allied Combat Units Smash Axis Thrust in Tunisia

Continued from Page 1

ers, six detsroyers, and 12 transports and cargo ships, became even more crushing with news that Allied bombers sank another cruiser and a destroyer off New Guinea.

The American sea victory in the Solomons grew in magnitude when the Navy's delayed report on Saturday night's battle off Guadalcanal Island told of the sinking of a Japanese battleship or heavy cruiser, three large cruisers and a destroyer.

United States battleships, mentioned for the first time in a Navy communiuqué on the Southwestern Pacific war, entered the fight, exchanging long-range blows that forced the foe to turn stern and flee northward.

While citing the sinking of the five warships and the damaging of another battleship, cruiser, and a destroyer, the Navy cautioned that "this report of damage may include some of the damage already reported."

A naval spokesman expressed belief, however, that if there was any duplication, it probably was not extensive.

The first report of the encounter with the Japanese Fleet from Nov. 13 to 15 told Nov. 16 of the destruction of 23 Japanese vessels including a battleship and three heavy cruisers. Seven others, including a battleship, were declared damaged. The communiqué also explained that details of the Nov. 14 battle "have not yet been received."

Tunisia Battle:

Allied Combat Force Destroys Nazi Column

American and British combat teams have destroyed about one third of a German armored column in the first heavy fighting in Tunisia, forcing it and two other Nazi columns to retreat, it was disclosed today.

The action occurred between 30 and 40 miles from Bizerte as the Allied combat forces drove on the naval base and also on Tunis, Capital of Tunisia, from several directions.

The Germans were said to have used their best medium tanks and dive bombers.

Allied losses, however, were described as "minor" in the opening battle for control of Tunisia.

"It appears that the Germans are digging in about 30 miles southwest of Bizerte and in the Tunis area and are preparing to make their stand there," a headquarters spokesman said.

"Although the French situation is extremely confused, it appears that almost all the rest of Tunisia either is controlled by pro-Allied French garrisons or occupied by the Allies themselves.

"German losses in Thursday's clashes were quite heavy, but they are pouring in reserves, and it looks as though we are in for considerable fighting."

American Artillery Shatters Nazi Force

He said crack new American mobile artillery units had combined with the British and French to shatter an advance German motorized column about 20 miles south from the area near the coast where the main tank clash took place.

Small German units trying to push south along the Gulf of Gabès, in Eastern Tunisia, near the border of Libya, were said to have been captured by pro-Allied French units which also had frustrated German attempts to land troops by air transport in that area.

"The French are doing exceedingly well despite great confusion as a result of local commanders issuing contradictory orders to surrender to the Germans in one case and to fight in the next," the spokesman said.

"It's a mess but most of the French appear to be resolved to carry on the fight against the Axis."

In every clash, he said, the Germans have been driven back in attempts to push their columns out from newly formed lines around Tunis and Bizerte.

Flying Fortresses Attacking Germans

United States Flying Fortresses, striking without loss in daylight, were said to have pounded Nazi air strength and the shorefront of Bizerte with good results.

Allied forces now are converging from all around the German bridgeheads in the two ports, the spokesman said.

Trying to halt this advance, he said, the German Air Force has been making continuous attacks on the eastbound columns from Allied-held Bone, Algeria, with the all-important control of the North African skies.

American antiaircraft units have been playing a large part in beating off these attacks while American artillery, which has helped mangle the Nazi tanks, is supporting the British motorized advance.

Meanwhile the German Commander in Tunisia has presented an ultimatum to General Barré, commanding French forces there, ordering him to evacuade Tunisian territory or join the Axis, the Morocco Radio reported.

The German Radio intimated that General Barré had joined the Allies, stating that the French leader had tried to "trap" Admiral René Platon, the Vichy Secretary of State for the Navy.

The Moroccan Radio said that General Barré had told the Germans that he would defend himself in his present position in accordance with order from Admiral Darlan and General Giraud, French leaders who are co-operating with British and American forces.

The German ultimatum was said to have provided that if the French failed to retire they would be attacked. General Barré, however, attacked the Germans first with the support of the Allies, the Moroccan Radio said.

By a Staff Artist

New Guinea Sector

White arrows show position of General MacArthur's troops encircling the Japanese between their two bases at Buna and Gona.

New Guinea:

Allied Planes Sink 2 Japanese Warships

Heavy bombers of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's Command sank a Japanese light cruiser and blew to pieces a destroyer which were caught Thursday night trying to aid enemy ground troops now trapped by United States and Australian soldiers in the Buna-Gona area of New Guinea. The enemy sea relief effort was smashed completely.

Another destroyer was damaged in fleeing and Allied planes also strafed landing barges which were carrying out a rendezvous in the darkness off the coast.

Using flares to light their targets, Allied airmen then dropped 500-pound bombs on the Japanese ships, whose captains apparently thought they were safe from detection because of rain, squalls and low clouds.

One half-ton bomb scored a direct hit amidships on the enemy light cruiser. That was followed by a direct smash on the destroyer, which split in two after a second explosion.

Three Japanese planes also were shot down over the area, a communiqué said in detailing the operation.

The main Australian ground force which has carried the brunt of the push over the Owen Stanley Mountains from Port Moresby was reported within 10 miles of Buna, but fighting on the outskirts of both that point and Gona to the northwest were announced officially.

United States troops who had swept up from the south after a difficult overland flanking move on the Japanese had joined advance Australian patrols to pin the Japanese against the coast where they had landed originally last July 22.

Caucasus Front:

Germans Defeated At Ordzhonikidze

A counterattacking Red Army defeated the Germans in a battle lasting several days outside Ordzhonikidze, northern entrance to the Georgian military highway leading through the Caucasian Mountains, the Soviets announced in a special communiqué. German losses were put at 5,000.

Another war bulletin also told of stalwart Russian fighting at all other key sectors of the long front, particularly Stalingrad, where six German attacks were repulsed.

In one sector of the Volga River city, the Germans "succeeded in occupying a few demolished houses at a cost of great losses," but this was the only slight Nazi gain.

The Russians said they inflicted "a severe defeat" on the Germans on the approaches to Ordzhonikidze.

This was the first indication that the Caucasian fighting had reached the vicinity of Ordzhonikidze, which lies 60 miles southeast of Nalchik and about the same distance south of Mozdok—previously known centers of action. The Russians said they had inflicted a severe defeat on the Germans.

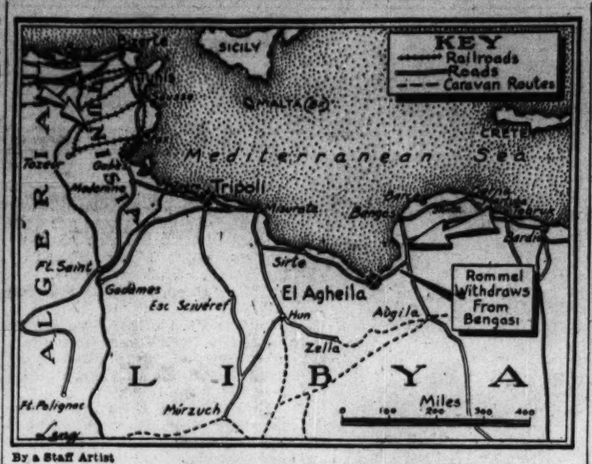
They routed the Thirteenth German Tank Division, the Brandenburg Regiment, the 45th Bicycle Battalion, the 7th Sapper Battalion, the 525th Division of the Nazi antitank defense and a battalion of the First German Infantry Division, said an official announcement read over the Moscow Radio.

The Russians said they captured 140 German tanks, 7 armored cars, 70 guns, including 37 armor-piercing guns, and 95 mortars.

The 23rd German Tank Division and the 2nd Rumanian Mountain Infantry Division also were said to have suffered severe losses.

In the Mozdok area above Ordzhonikidze, the communiqué said, there were no further German efforts to advance eastward toward the Grozny oilfields.

Northeast of Tuapse along the Black Sea coast, the Russians continued to beat off light German attacks, wiping out one Nazi company, the communiqué said.



By a Staff Artist

Allied Strategy in Africa

White arrow on right shows approximately the position of the British Eighth Army pushing westward. Arrows on left indicate where American and British troops are engaging Axis forces in Tunisia.

Halsey and Doolittle Up for Promotions

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 20

Vice Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., who led an American fleet to a spectacular victory over Japanese naval forces in the Southwest Pacific last week was nominated by President Roosevelt today to be a full admiral.

At the same time the President gave recognition through promotions to two leaders in the North African campaign.

Brig. Gen. James H. Doolittle, in charge of American Air Forces in North Africa, was nominated to be major general. Doolittle, who commanded the air men who raided Tokyo, holds the permanent rank of major in the Air Corps Reserve.

Rear Admiral Henry K. Hewitt, who had a leading role in bringing the invasion forces successfully to North Africa and subduing the opposition of French naval vessels, was nominated to be a vice admiral.

Timor:

Japanese Extend Grip on Island

The Japanese have completed occupation of all nine anchorages on the north coast of Portuguese Timor, less than 400 miles northwest of Australia, by moving into Lantem, it was stated officially.

At the same time, Prime Minister John Curtin said he believed a battle would have to be fought in Timor and adjacent islands to protect Australia, just as a long-drawn fight is being waged in New Guinea and the Solomons to prevent invasion from the northeast.

Timor and nearby islands are within the Southwest Pacific theater, and vital to the holding of Australia, he declared.

Increased Japanese activity in Timor had been anticipated in Australia since the Japanese met reverses to the northeast in New Guinea, where they appear to be fighting a losing battle to maintain their toehold at Buna, and in the Solomons.

Motor trucks are being assembled by the Japanese in Timor, it was reported.

Dili, Capitol of Portuguese Timor, was occupied by the Japanese early in their operations. They also have occupied the principal points in the Dutch part of the island.

U-Boat Sinkings:

8 Freighters Sunk, Germans Report

A German official dispatch said that German submarines sank eight merchantmen laden with war materials and fired a large tanker in an attack on a Britain-bound convoy in the North Atlantic Thursday.

The vessels were declared to have totaled 55,000 tons.

There was no confirmation of this claim from Allied quarters.

RAF Bombs Burma

Japanese Airdrome At Pakokku Blasted

Royal Air Force Blenheims bombed runways and dispersal points of the Japanese airdrome at Pakokku, Burma, Thursday without fighter interference and all returned to their bases, a British communiqué said.

Photographic reconnaissance of the Burmese docks at Akyab was said to have confirmed that one of two merchant vessels reported Nov. 10 was sunk north of the main jetty.

Peril in the Desert: Nazi 'Exploding Shirt'

Continued from Page 1

ing from South African native troops, Axis prisoners since the fall of Tobruk last June, who were recaptured in the present advance.

For the past two weeks their German taskmasters had been using them for this work which not even the loosest interpretation of the Geneva Convention on the treatment and employment of prisoners of war could describe as nonmilitary.

They had been doing this for the past three weeks ever since the British attack on the El Alamein position started and long before the actual Allied break-through.

Prior to that they had been used as stevedores unloading supply ships in Tobruk harbor, highly dangerous work in the world's most blitzed spot.

Allied Bombings Accurate

In fact many of these native South Africans were killed during RAF raids on the then enemy-held harbor.

Their lurid accounts of the terrible accuracy of Allied bombing is corroborated by the appearance of the town and harbor. Not only has the number of sunken ships greatly increased since last June, but in the town itself there is scarcely one building left with a roof on it.

Most of the South African white troops captured by Marshal Rommel last June were long since shipped to Italy and only these natives remained.

Besides being deliberately exposed to Allied bombing, the native troops were subject to all the indignities and mistreatment the Nazis reserve for "inferior races," and when the British troops marched in, their joy at deliverance was touching to see.

General Rejoicing

They shouted and sang and some even fell on their knees. Besides the South Africans there were a few Indians, remnants of the Sikhs and Gurkas who gave such a good account of themselves when Marshal Rommel invested Tobruk.

Equally happy over the advent of the Allies in Libya are the Senussi Arabs, though it isn't clear whether it is purely from pro-British sympathies or partly because each change-over—this is their fifth since the war began—affords a new opportunity for gain, for they are again to be found by the same old crossroads offering their eggs for sale at the same exorbitant prices.

The total absence of enemy air activity in the past few days has led to some carelessness which today almost caused us serious trouble.

Under Machine-Gun Attack

We were driving along peacefully between Tobruk and Gazala this morning when I chanced to remark to the RAF squadron leader whose truck I am sharing how in the old days of the Gazala line this stretch was notorious for Messerschmidt machine gunning, but that though I had been over it many times then I had never been machine gunned.

Two minutes later there was an explosion and the crackle of fire behind us. We stopped the truck and jumped out behind a convenient rockpile as the bullets came whizzing down the road.

Two Messerschmidt 110s roared past not 30 feet overhead, spraying lead from their machine guns fore and aft. When we got back to our truck cab our belongings in back were full of holes and the windshield was shattered, but vital parts were undamaged. From now on we keep a sharp lookout.

Hitler's Reserve Armed Power At Stake in Next Move

Continued from Page 1

Mediterranean campaign are large enough he is almost certain to attempt to encircle the present encirclers. But such a movement would require enormous weight and power. It would have to develop enough momentum to carry from the Pyrenees to Gibraltar and from the Turkish border to Suez in the first rush.

If he does not have enough force remaining at his disposal to attempt such a grand campaign, then his only remaining course of action in the Mediterranean is to view it as a defensive front and fight for the limited objective of retaining his grip on the waist of the inland sea between Italy and the northern tip of Tunisia.

This second course offers him an opportunity to delay our progress cheaply. With relatively small reinforcements to his garrisons in Tripolitania he might be able to hold us up a long time.

If he could also hold Bizerte and Tunis his position would be extremely strong. It would be something like a cork in the neck of an hour glass. Even if it proved successful only as a delaying action it could throw us off our time schedule and give him a last chance to extricate his armies from their entanglements in Russia for another attempt to break out of the circle closing gradually around him.

But no matter how a German fight for the bridgehead in Tripoli might delay us it would inevitably be a defensive strategy for Hitler. If he makes that choice then we can know that he knows in his own heart that the end is drawing near. He will make that choice only because the resources are no longer available for an aggressive strategy which would attempt to use the Mediterranean as a trap in which to catch the striking power of the Anglo-American armies.

Specific Course in Doubt

The known steps he has taken so far do not definitely commit Hitler to either specific course in the Mediterranean. He would put swift light reinforcements into Tunisia to delay our advance even if his main drive were to be at the ends of the Mediterranean. His first move in either case would have been the occupation of Southern France and Corsica.

He has undoubtedly made up his own mind between the two plans. But he is still concealing his decision by feints in both directions. His radio propaganda hints, perhaps just a bit too obviously, that the campaign is to be fought defensively. At the same time his troops are concentrating along the Spanish and Turkish frontiers.

Despite General Franco's warning that he will fight against whoever attacks Spain first and despite the warrior qualities of both Spaniards and Turks, it is a reasonable assumption that Hitler could drive to both Gibraltar and Suez. The question is whether he would exhaust his final reserves in the effort.

Some Air Power Shifted

A good General never uses his last reserve until he stands at the crucial moment of his Waterloo. Hitler still has large reserves. But could he dare the encirclement campaign by Gibraltar and Suez without exposing himself desperately to attack from his northern or western flanks?

While he has already moved some of his air force from the Russian front to the Mediterranean there is no reason yet to assume that he has been forced to divert ground troops in the same direction. He always maintained a mobile army in France in addition to the garrisons for his coastal fortress line. So long as the Allied striking force remained in England Hitler of necessity kept his mobile army in France behind his coastal line.

But with the movement of the Allied striking forces to the Mediterranean, Hitler is almost certainly free to move his mobile army of France southward. It could be used to overrrun Spain.

Hitler has also maintained mobile forces in the Balkans in addition to the forces put there to hold the occupied people in subjection.

How large are these reserve armies?

The only official recent estimate of the size of Hitler's total armies today was contained in Joseph Stalin's Nov. 6 speech in which he credited the Germans with a total of 256 divisions and claimed that 179 of them were on the Russian front. This would leave a margin of only 77 divisions for the remainder of Europe from the tip of Norway to the Turkish border.

If he has only 77 divisions to garrison the occupied countries (and Italy), to fight in Tripolitania, and to provide his home reserves; then he is scarcely in any position to launch major offensives around the two ends of the Mediterranean.

How Many Divisions?

But much information available in capitals other than Moscow disagree with Stalin's figures, putting the total of German divisions at over 300. Assuming it is 300, then he has a force of over 120 divisions not employed on the Russian front. With such an uncommitted reserve he would be in a position to attempt to outmaneuver us in the Mediterranean area.

The Allies have shown their hand. They have chosen the Mediterranean as the approach to Europe and Hitler's lair. But today Hitler still has his hand hidden The moment he commits himself either to a central Mediterranean defense or to an end-of-the-Mediterranean offense we will know with reasonable accuracy the bounds of his resources and we will be able to calculate the likely duration of the war.

If he chooses the central defense it means that the war can end sooner than realistic minds have until now dared to hope.

Yugoslav Patriots Look to U. S. for Aid

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP)—Ruth Mitchell, the only foreign woman ever admitted to membership in the Chetniks, Serbian guerrilla organization now harassing the Axis in the forests and mountains of Yugoslavia, began a campaign today to keep the fight going.

At her home in near-by Arlington, Va., the sister of the late Brig. Gen. William (Billy) Mitchell displayed a letter from a high Chetnik officer appealing for help and describing conditions in Yugoslavia. The letter was forwarded to her from Slobodan Yuvanovitch, Premier of the Yugoslavian Government in Exile in London.

Miss Mitchell, who hopes to raise funds through her writtings and lectures, went to Albania in April, 1938, for what she planned as a 10-day visit. She was expelled when the Italians, who had conquered Albania, thought she was a spy. In Belgrade she met Chetnik leaders and became a member.

When the Germans occupied Yugoslavia, she fled to Bubrovnik, where the Gestapo arrested her. She was repatriated last July.

Wide Hunt Begun For Skilled Labor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP)—The search for skilled men and women who are needed on war jobs will be carried to every city and crossroads town in the nation.

Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, announced today that the U. S. Employment Service nad been instructed to make every effort to persuade skilled workers to shift from peacetime jobs to work in war production plants.

Representatives of the 1,500 local employment service offices have begun canvassing business establishments not engaged in war production.

Mr. McNutt said acute labor shortages had developed in 166 out of 528 skilled and semiskilled occupations, and that industry is now finding it almost impossible to find certain types of workers such as tool designers, die makers, marine machinists, and loftsmen.

Joseph B. Eastman, Director of Defense Transportation, describing the maintenance-of-way manpower situation on some western railroads as critical, meanwhile asked the War Manpower Commission to take immediate steps to obtain sufficient track workers for the safe maintenance of track and roadway on those railroads.

Mr. Eastman quoted Interstate Commerce Commission statistics showing 1,107 derailments in the first half of 1942 as compared with 655 in the same period last year.

From 3.7 P. C. to 45 P. C. Total in Boeing Women

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 20 (AP)—Forty-five of every 100 Boeing Aircraft employees now are women.

Building the big flying fortresses no longer is a man's business, Boeing officials said today, predicting that by the year end the percentage of women among the plant's thousands of employees will be more than 50 per cent. Last April it was 3.7 per cent.

Rebuilding of Religious Fiber Called For by F. B. I.'s Chief

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 — With juvenile crime already 20 per cent above last year's level, Americans must "clean up democracy at home" by rebuilding their religious fiber and restoring their home values, in the view of J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Mr. Hoover, who received the gold metal of the Holland Society at its 58th annual dinner here last night, said young people in the United States had accounted for 18 per cent more assaults, 22 per cent more gambling and 30 per cent for drunkenness than during the same period last year.

"It is not too late to correct this situation," he declared. "The home and its teachings of proper conduct have broken down, the message of the church is not reaching enough people, school facilities have become overtaxed, law enforcement is undermanned, one-time excellent recreational and social programs are being abandoned. In short, moral responsibility too often is nonexistent in the training of youth. . . .

"We must clean up democracy at home while watching for threats to it from abroad. If every home awakened to its responsibility, overnight, there would be a renaissance of that virile, indomitable spirit which is only found in free and God-fearing peoples. I am sure that if more emphasis were placed on the gospel of salvation, and less on social justice, the latter would be a greater reality.

"What we need is a return to God, more specifically a return to the practice of religion. That is, without doubt, the greatest need in America today."

The gold medal citation, marking Mr. Hoover's 25th year with the F. B. I., was read by Harold O. Voorhis, Chairman of the Holland Society Medal Award Committee and Secretary of New York University. It commended Mr. Hoover for the success of his administration, declaring that "through carefully selected and well trained personnel, strategic organization, fine equipment and scientific technique, he has built the finest law enforcement agency the world has ever seen."

A speech by James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany, warning against attempts to substitute Communistic practices for the private property system in America, was read by Judge Henry E. Ackerson, Jr., of New Jersey. William Van Wyck, Society President, presided.

Oak Leaf Cluster Given Wainwright As Hero of Luzon

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP)—The skillful use by Lieut. Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright of his limited forces in Northern Luzon and later in Bataan when the Japanese invaded the Philippines was recognized yesterday by the War Department with the award of the Distinguished Service Medal Oak Leaf Cluster.

It was "Skinny" Wainwright, presumably a prisoner of the Japanese since the surrender of Corregidor, who took over command in the Philippines when Gen. Douglas MacArthur was ordered to the Southwest Pacific Command in Australia.

General Wainwright won the Distinguished Service Cross for heroism during the defense of the Philippines, and was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for his services in World War I. The Oak Leaf Cluster was awarded to him instead of a second D. S. M. for his leadership of the delaying actions in Northern Luzon which permitted the withdrawal into Bataan, and his organization of the defenses of the western section of the Bataan Peninsula.

The Department also awarded the Distinguished Service Medal to other officers for the services in the Philippines.

Maj. Gen. George F. Moore of Washington, D. C., a prisoner of the Japanese, was cited for exceptionally meritorious services as Commander of the harbor defenses of Manila and Subic Bays.

Col. Charles G. Sage of Sparks, Kan., missing in the Phillippines and presumably a prisoner, won the decoration for his work as Commander of the 200th Coast Artillery (antiaircraft), in the defense of Clark Field, during the withdrawal into Bataan, and on the peninsula itself.

Reform Program to Survive War, President Tells Farm Union Head

OKLAHOMA CITY, Nov. 20 (AP)—President Roosevelt assured members of the Farmers Union last night that there has been no rationing of postwar planning.

Numerous projects have been planned to start as soon as the war is finished, the President said in a telegram to James G. Patton, President of the Union and a member of the President's Economic Board of Stabilization.

The message came in reply to Mr. Patton's telegram suggesting Mr. Roosevelt's reference in his Tuesday night speech to the temporary shelving of "long-range social and economic problems" might be misinterpreted.

"Please don't interpret, or let anybody else interpret," Mr. Patton quoted the President's message, "what I said about long-range social and economic problems having been laid on the shelf.

"May I suggest that you make it clear that we are unalterably opposed to those selfish forces in every American group who are seeking to use the war in order to repeal our great social and economic gains? Such people put the war second by trying to take selfish advantage of it.

"While the war lasts we cannot rightly start great public works for irrigation and power and navigation because we have not enough steel or manpower to divert to them in this emergency. We recognize this, but we are collecting a vast number of projects which can and should be started the moment the war is over, in order to cushion the return to peace conditions and in order to move forward on our progressive path."

Last night's meeting closed the Union's national convention.

West Point Trophies Of Wars for Scrap

WEST POINT, N. Y., Nov. 20 (AP)—Historic Trophy Point will be stripped of war relics of previous American victories to provide 330 tons of scrap for the war effort.

Armament and munitions from the Mexican campaign of 1848, the Civil War, the Spanish-American War, and World War I were included in the salvage haul which will continue for about 10 days.

Only equipment actually needed for instruction in the science of ordnance will be retained at West Point, Fort Clinton, the Ordnance Compound, and other post sites, said Maj. Gen. Francis B. Wilby, Superintendent of the Military Academy.

Walkout Against NWLB Ruling in Ohio

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 20 (AP)—Production of parts for Army equipment and lend-lease materials at the National Malleable & Steel Castings Company was at a standstill today as a result of a work stoppage attributed to a National War Labor Board referee's disapproval of wage increases.

More than 1,000 employees, members of the American Federation of Labor United Automobile Workers Union, ceased to work late yesterday as word spread through the plant that W. W. Dawson, WLB referee, had recommended against pay raises sought under a cost-of-living contract clause.

George J. Leroux, assistant plant manager, said the plant was shut down completely. He expressed the opinion, that the work stoppage was against the WLB instead of the company.

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U. S. Army to Have Austrian Battalion

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP)—A new infantry battalion in the Army of the United States to be made up entirely of citizens of Austria now living in this country will be organized as soon as possible, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson announced.

This resulted, he told his press conference yesterday from the appeals of many Austrian nationals for an opportunity to serve together in freeing their homeland and other nations conquered by the Axis.

"It will demonstrate to Austrians all over the world the determination of the United States to free Austria and her people from oppressive Axis control," Stimson said.

Officers of the battalion at first will be Americans of Austrian extraction, he said, but they will be replaced by Austrian nationals as rapidly as a sufficient number of enlisted men from the group can qualify for commissions at officer candidate schools.

The Army already has a battalion of Norwegian nationals, a regiment of Filipinos and a unit, formerly part of the National Guard of Hawaii, made up of men of Japanese extraction. A number of Canadians are serving with Americans in a special assault force known as the First Special Service Force, and the Army has made citizens of friendly nations eligible for commission in the Army of the United States.

Opposition

By Ernest S. Pisko
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Two events of great importance to Austria—forthcoming formation of a separate infantry battalion in the United States Army and Brazil's refusal to recognize the annexation of Austria—have occurred amid numerous reports showing the former Republic in a growing state of rebellion against the German intruders.

The clearest index of the measure and extent of anti-German feeling is, as in all the occupied countries, the rapid increase in executions. Estimates range from one execution a day during the last six weeks to as many as 1,938 for the first half of the year.

The latter figure came from a Zurich source which, in several instances, quoted full names and addresses of the victims and the reason for the capital penalty. The most frequent offenses were industrial sabotage, trespassing of food regulations—illegal slaughtering, hiding of food reserves—and refusal to fight in the German Army.

Censured by Nazis

Hostility against the invaders has grown so strong that Hitler's newspaper, the Völkischer Beobachter, took the Austrians to task in a series of articles for what it considered their unduly critical attitude.

The "Volksgenossen" — fellow-nationals—were censured particularly for their mistrust in German money.

Indeed, the Austrians are anxious to part with their paper marks as quickly as they can and to exchange them for whatever goods are available.

The situation is rather complicated, though, because, on the other hand, no one wants to sell unless he is paid in kind. The result is a thriving barter trade in which rugs are offered for a typewriter, a piano for rugs, books for shoes, adults' dresses for children's clothes, and so on.

The editorial writer of the Völkischer Beobachter complained that the "For Sale" advertisements in the newspapers are scanned with far greater interest than any political article.

Education Assailed

Another newspaper, the Neues Wiener Tagblatt, formerly Austria's foremost democratic organ but completely "gleichgeschaltet"—co-ordinated—since March, 1938, waged a vigorous campaign against alleged shortcomings in the field of home education.

The newspaper instructed the parents on how to bring up a generation of fervent and trustworthy young Nazis. It seems that matters leave much to be desired in this respect. In recent weeks 14 groups of the Austrian section of the Hitler Youth were disbanded because of the "revolutionary mentality" of the members.

These young boys are not the only ones who do not toe the line. A group of Austrian soldiers, almost a battalion, fights side by side with Gen. Draja Mihailovitch's Yugoslav guerrillas. They deserted to the Yugoslavs during the frays at the Carinthian frontier in last August. Austrian soldiers in Norway are reported to desert to Sweden.

Resentment against the present regime runs high among the farmers. They fare little better than slaves and the Germans are eager to put as many Austrian farms as possible under forced administration. The formerly famous Styrian cattle strain is said to have been exterminated by requisitioning and emergency slaughtering, and the crops are said to be poor because the soil is not tilled properly and fertilizers are lacking.

Dr. Leopold Jury, one of the most arduous Austrian Nazis, presented the peasants of Lower Austria with a number of technical advisers, allegedly to help them with their problems, but actually to spy on the farmers.

From all over Austria come reports of the newest punitive German measure. The Germans call it the Foodstuffs Saving System.

That name covers the punitive reduction of food rations and, occasionally, the total withdrawal of certain foodstuffs from the market.

Fruits, vegetables and candies are as a rule among the first things to be barred. The punishment is not imposed upon individuals but upon entire villages and towns, mostly if a community does not contribute enough to the Nazi-sponsored relief organizations. The system deserves the attribute "saving" in so far as its application allows the Germans to save Austrian foodstuffs for the many hundred thousand Germans from the Reich who have come to Austria.

Refugees Increase

The number of so-called "Bombenfrischler" — vacationists from bombing—is steadily increasing. So is the number of industrial workers from the Reich. The industrial areas in Linz, Graz and St. Pölten have been vastly extended. The Heinkel airplane factory in Wiener Neustadt employs 20,000 workers.

Vienna has been encircled by a veritable ring of defense industries. One of these new factories is reported to employ 60,000 workers. It is surrounded by a "forbidden zone," three miles deep, and guarded by picked German troops.

Beside the "bombenfrischler," workers and the many thousands of German officials, there is an endless stream of wounded soldiers pouring into Vienna and the Austrian spas. A large portion of the Viennese schools, and even of churches, has been transformed into hospitals. The wives or other near relatives of the wounded who come to Vienna to see them have also to be billeted. A recent count disclosed that there were 30,000 of those visitors in Vienna on a given day.

Underground Grows In Austrian Cities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
New York

The Austrian underground movement is showing added strength. Small but well-knit organizations have been formed in the principal cities. The Vienna group has 10,000 members, according to word received here. Others have 1,000 or 2,000.

A letter smuggled out of Styria has reached this country via Yugoslavia and Turkey. It says the Germans will be surprised to see how many "Stutzen"—short rifles used for hunting in the mountains—are still in civilian hands. The same letter contains the passage:

"Please, tell the Americans that all Austrians, peasants, laborers and the middle classes in the towns will rise as one man as soon as we get a signal from the outside."

Changed City

BERN, Switzerland, Nov. 20 (AP)—Austria, whose capital once was a synonym for gaiety, is flooded with German wounded, according to information received by Yugoslav circles here.

Virtually all the country's hotels, public buildings, sanatoriums, and hospitals have been requisitioned by the German Army, these reports said.

The city now is short of police as these were said to be more urgently needed in Russia, it was said.

Almost all able-bodied men in Vienna have been sent either to Russia or the occupied countries of Europe.

Workers who fled Germany and returned to homes in the Balkans reported there were many industries in Germany which, aside from supervisors and directors, now have not a single German workman. Foreign workers in some instances are even employed in railroad offices.

Protest to House From Puerto Rico

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Nov. 20 (AP)—Two Puerto Rican political leaders protested vigorously to Washington Nov. 18 against a House Agriculture Committee amendment making a proposed $15,000,000 appropriation to stimulate Puerto Rican food production conditional on the removal of Rexford G. Tugwell as Governor.

The cabled protest, signed by Luis Munoz-Marin, President of the Puerto Rican Senate, and José Ramirez Santibañez, President of the Liberal Party, said the Agricultural Committee action forced "the starving Puerto Rican people to chose between food and democracy."

It was addressed to Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, and Sam Rayburn, Speaker of the House.

A suit for libel was filed Nov. 17 against Mr. Tugwell and John Lear, his Co-ordinator of Information, by Miguel Martorell as President of the Association of Agriculturalists of Puerto Rico.

Mr. Martorell charged that a news release issued Nov. 14 said falsely that the Association had been occuping a Government building since Sept. 3 "without paying a cent."

He said that the Government took over the building in which the Association offices were located on Oct. 7, but that the Association was not legally notified to move out until Nov. 12, and was granted 30 days by the District Court in which to quit the premises.

C. I. O.-A. F. of L. Meet in December

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP)—Harry Bates, Chairman of the American Federation of Labor's Committee designated to seek national labor unity through conferences with a committee from the Congress of Industrial Organizations, said Nov. 19 that the meetings have tentatively been set to start Dec. 1 or 2.

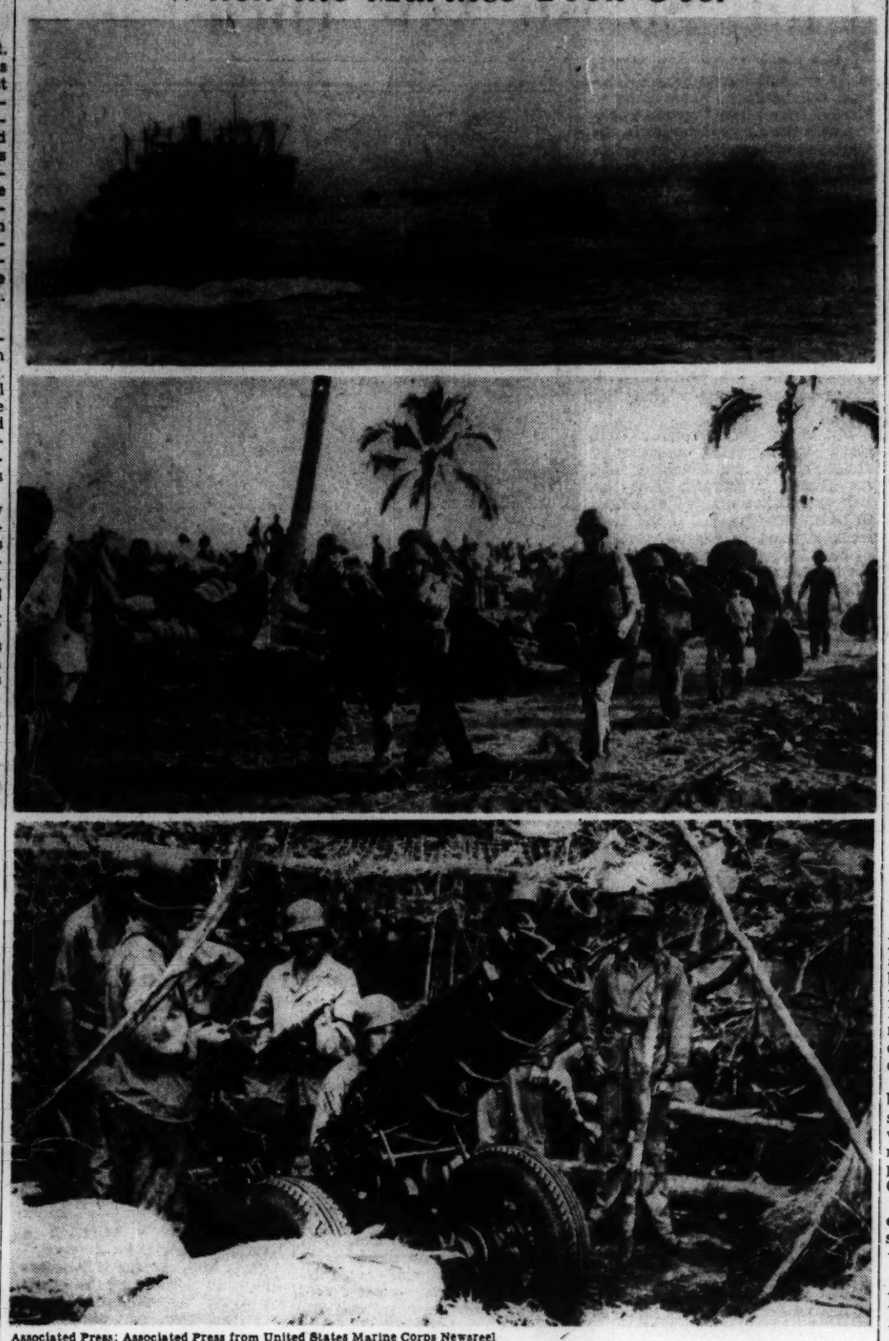
Mr. Bates said he had discussed the matter with Philip Murray, C. I. O. President, and they had agreed to try to start the conferences here during the week beginning Nov. 30.

On November 18 Philip Pearl, A. F. of L. Public Relations Director and adviser to William Green, President, wrote in the Federation's official weekly news service that the C.I.O. recent convention produced no membership report and stated that the forthcoming peace conference could not be successful "unless the C. I. O. representatives are prepared to lay their cards on the table and agree to an impartial audit" of their paid-up memberships.

The Executive Board of the C. I. O. United Steel Workers of America immediately took offense, issuing a statement saying Mr. Pearl's article made a "vicious attack" upon Mr. Murray.

Mr. Pearl's article had said in part that Mr. Murray's speech to the C. I. O. convention was "a grievous disappointment."

When the Marines Took Over



Associated Press; Associated Press from United States Marine Corps Newsreel

American Occupation of Guadalcanal

Upper: United States Marine Corps landing boats pull for the Guadalcanal shore from a transport (background). Center: American reinforcements carry supplies along a sandy road on Guadalcanal as they move in to bolster troops already on the island. Lower: Manning a 75mm. gun in a tropical setting. The Marine gun crew uses it to pour shells into attacking Japanese.

Troop Landing Combines Timing and Unity

By William Hipple
Staff Writer of the Associated Press

AT SEA WITH U. S. FLEET OFF GUADALCANAL, Nov. 6 (Delayed)—The strength of the United States' grip on the Solomons area has been increased greatly by two successful landings by Marine and Army troop reinforcements in the past few days.

Together, they were the largest landing operations since the initial storming of the Solomon Islands on Aug. 7.

One force of Marines went ashore near Henderson Field. These fresh troops are believed to have joined other Marines who were pushing westward in the Matanikau River area against Japanese positions.

The other landing was made almost simultaneously.

The success of this daring operation without loss of man or a piece of equipment was the result of careful planning, favorable weather with low cloud ceiling, meticulous attention to details of security and excellent co-operation of all land-based, scouting, and fighting aircraft, as well as of the Navy's PT torpedo boats and submarines.

Our force of warships and transports crept in under cover of darkness and low clouds early on the morning of Nov. 4.

Three flares had been lighted on the beach to point out the landing spot. This had been done by a handful of Marines who had fought their way there on land from Henderson Field area.

As daylight was breaking, the transports steamed close to shore and most of the warships began a protective patrol back and forth in the surrounding waters.

A force of Marine raiders went ashore first to clear the beach head, but found no opposition. Then transports began unloading.

From this warship we saw landing boats racing ashore with soldiers and much equipment, then speeding back to the transports for more loads.

The shore area looked extremely rugged, with the jungle extending to the water's edge. There were high, thickly wooded mountains a few miles in the background.

Unloading proceeded smoothly and speedily throughout the morning until 11:20 a. m. when we received a warning that Japanese planes were on the way.

Quickly the transports got underway and joined the column of warships.

We steamed out and prepared to repel the enemy attack.

But apparently the Japanese were intercepted by our fighter aircraft at Henderson Field, for they never arrived and we received the all-clear at 12:25 p. m.

Transports then returned close inshore and resumed unloading.

All through the daylight landing operations we were under a protective wing set up by our fighter plane patrols from Henderson Field—the one the Japanese built for their own use on Guadalcanal. At night time we were protected by the swift torpedo boats.

They both did a good job, and reconnaissance by the Navy's PBY planes and the Army's Lockheed Hudsons and B-17s also rendered invaluable aid.

Our unloading continued that day and all the following night without disturbance by the enemy.

At 9:15 a. m. Thursday, Nov. 5, we received a report that many Japanese high-altitude bombers and fighters were headed our way. The transports again interrupted unloading, but those enemy planes never reached us. A force of Grumman Wildcats intercepted them.

In the ensuing battle, mostly over Florida Island, the Grummans shot down about 35 bombers and fighters.

We were told that the antiaircraft gunners at Henderson Field were complaining because in the previous four days Japanese planes had been unable to approach within firing distance over the field, and the gunners said they were getting rusty.

Marine Riflemen Aid Telephone Workers

GUADALCANAL, Solomon Islands, Oct. 28 (AP). Delayed—Marine riflemen on Guadalcanal were reported to be cooperating with the communications men in installing and maintaining inter-unit communications systems here.

The huge telephone spiderweb on Guadalcanal is made up of well over a thousand miles of wires. Keeping it intact in bombings, shellings, and adverse weather is regarded as a 24-hour proposition.

Axis General Reaches London

LONDON, Nov. 20 (AP)—Gen. Ritter von Thoma, German Afrika Korps commander under General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, was in London today, the first captive Axis General to be brought to the British Capital.

General von Thoma, who was captured by British advance troops on the North African desert Nov. 4, was brought here by special train yesterday from the British airport where he had been landed as a prisoner of war. He was flown here by Canadian airmen.

Seized when his own tank was hit while he was reconnoitering a German forward position on the desert, General von Thoma was taken to Lieut. Gen. Bernard L. Montgomery, Commander of the British Eighth Army, and given such courteous treatment that questions were asked in Parliament.

Photographs showing the two shaking hands were published in London newspapers and General Montgomery gave this account of their meeting:

"He was brought to my headquarters, where he dined with me and had breakfast at my mess. Over the dinner table we fought over together as two soldiers the two battles of Aug. 31 and now."

General von Thoma commanded German tank forces in Spain during the Spanish Civil War and fought against the British Expeditionary Force in France and Belgium and at Dunkirk. He was knighted by the Germans for valor during the First World War.

Longer Yule Holiday Granted by Rutgers

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J. (AP)—Rutgers University students will be allowed a 12-day recess for the Christmas holiday season this year instead of the usual nine days. The recess will begin Dec. 23, and end Jan. 4.

A longer recess was allowed this year because many students sought permission to be home over New Year's day.

Postwar Relief Supply Plans Tackled by Allied Committee

By E. Berg Holt
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Nov. 20 — Following upon the evident interest shown both in the House of Commons and the country in questions of postwar reconstruction the news is published here today of the first meeting of the Committee on Inland Transport.

This agency was formed as an adjunct to the Allied Postwar Requirements Committee to consider problems which will arise when relief supplies begin to flow from Allied sources into countries now under German domination.

The Postwar Requirements Committee which functions under the general direction of Sir Frederick Leith-Ross is a body composed of representatives of Britain, the United States and Allied Governments in London.

Its function is the collection and examination of statistics and data of all kinds bearing on the problems of relief and reconstruction in the period following an armistice.

Distribution and Supplies

While it is primarily concerned with questions of distribution it is also understood to be in touch with those bodies which control supplies, such as the Wheat Purchasing Commission and analogous organizations, as well, of course, as the Shipping Board.

Thus it is in fact an intermediary between those countries which will have a surplus of essential foodstuffs and raw material after the war and countries needing these goods, first to stave off starvation, sickness, and suffering, and then put stricken lands on their feet again.

Until last night's announcement the only specialized activity of the Postwar Requirements Committee which had been made public was the report of the Technical Advisory Committee on Agriculture of which an account already appeared in the Monitor. But it is understood that several other technical committees have either already started or are about to do so.

Thorough Preparation

Among these are the Nutrition, Medical Committees, and the Committee for Co-operation with the Red Cross.

Considerable interest has been aroused by all these developments which are regarded both as evidence that the authorities do not wish to be caught napping by any sudden favorable developments in the war situation, and also that the time has at last come when the Allies feel able to keep up relentless pressure against the enemy until the victory is won.

It was pointed out that inland distribution will be extremely complex if "forthcoming hostilities result in considerable destruction of fixed transport and storage arrangements."

Relief will be of no use, said Sir Frederick, if it is merely dumped at ports without provision for distribution into the interior.

Amery's Son on Berlin Radio?

LONDON, Nov. 20 (AP)—The Berlin Radio broadcast a pro-Axis address last night by a speaker billed as John Amery, son of Great Britain's Secretary of State for India, but the Secretary commented afterward that "the voice did not sound like my son's, nor did the material."

The voice declared the war to be "a crime against civilization," said the United Nations could not win, denounced Jews and Communists and appealed to the British people to halt the hostilities against Germany.

Young Amery, living in Southern France for two years for reasons of health, presumably was still there when the Germans overran the Vichy zone last week.

For several days the German Radio announced that Mr. Amery would speak last night and sought by every means to give the radiocast a big propaganda "buildup." This advance advertising led his father, L. S. Amery, to listen to the radiocast.

Nazi propagandists had said the Cabinet member's son would appear on a program with P. G. Wodehouse, the British humorist who was captured in 1940, and Lord Haw-Haw, the Berlin radiocaster long ago identified as Brooklyn-born William Joyce, but neither of the others were heard.

Mr. Wodehouse, who has spoken on the German Radio before, has been living with his wife and friends in the South Hartz Mountains, but is now reported at Berlin's Hotel Adlon.

The major theme of the speaker last night was embraced in two sentences:

"There can no longer be a British victory.

"Only fools think there might be an American victory."

Army Planes Had Part In Recent Sea Victory

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP) — Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson said Nov. 19 Army warplanes took part in the victory over the Japanese in the Solomon Islands, "in two ways and from two directions."

The War Secretary told his press conference that bombers and fighters under Maj. Gen. Millard F. Harmon joined in the fight from bases on New Caledonia, under Navy direction.

Bombers and scouting planes of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's forces in Australia and near-by areas, he noted, kept the enemy under sharp observation before and during the engagement and the bombers hammered the Japanese ships in Rabaul, Buin and the Shortland Island area.

General Harmon's bombers and fighters, he said, took part in "some phases" of last week's running battle, but he did not detail their role further.

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Hold of Nazis on Laval Intensified

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Marshal Philippe Pétain's decision to nominate Pierre Laval, "Chief of Government" and presumptive heir of the "Chief of State" was expected the moment the German division crossed the demarcation line.

Many observers, however, believe that the defender of Verdun is hoodwinking the Germans and that he actually sent Admiral Jean Darlan to North Africa to make a deal with the Allies. This explication of the confused situation in Vichy is not unlikely but the years weigh heavily upon the Marshal and latest reports indicate that his intellectual force has declined under the enormous pressure of recent events.

We may, therefore, suppose that in instituting M. Laval as virtual dictator of France, the venerable Marshal has signed his political abdication.

Yet M. Laval himself is more than ever a puppet in the hands of his German masters. He will remain in power only as long as he executes Berlin's orders.

With the German troops crossing the demarcation line, the Vichy regime, as it had developed since the armistice, has ended.

Laval's Rivals in Paris

It is very significant that according to a Vichy broadcast M. Laval intends to transfer the seat of the "French" Government from Vichy to Paris. In Vichy, the French Government still could act with a certain though strictly limited independence; in Paris it becomes the French branch of the German occupation authorities.

It will, moreover, be continually subjected to the influences of the Paris extreme collaborationists who since long time have claimed this transfer.

Déat, Doriot and the many smaller would-be dictators in France are delighted by the present turn of events and their papers already announce that a reign of terror will prevail in France during the next months.

These men are to ambitious and too self-centered to accept Laval's leadership in a new political "suicide squad" of the all-out collaborationists and they will try to win Nazi favor by outbidding the present ruler. Laval must be in a desperate mood if he decides to transfer his government in the very midst of his most embittered enemies.

Military Help Likely

It is likely that Laval will now undertake to bring his policy of Franco-German "collaboration" to its logical end. Even if France does not actually declare war against its former allies, Laval may endeavor to give military help to the Germans in their defense of Europe and in the reconquest of the North African colonies.

Yet only part of the Vichy troops actually fought the Americans in North Africa and their resistance ceased when Admiral Darlan ordered the end of hostilities. Pétain's condemnation of Darlan has not greatly influenced the North African situation.

In Metropolitan France, several Generals refused to submit to the Germans and were arrested. It is not clear if French troops in Southern France actually resisted the Italian invaders. If they did so, disarmed as they were, their situation was hopeless from the beginning.

The French military leaders have always despised Laval, whom they consider as France's most crooked politician. It remains to be seen if after his nomination to the post of "Chief of Government" they will accept his orders. At all events, military forces as divided in its loyalties and as profoundly confused as the French Army and Navy are unlikely to be a match for the Allied armies and to becomes an efficient help to Hitler's defense of Europe.

"Heads Will Fall"

For the people of France, however, the Vichy shift has implications of a rule of terror. Today the papers of the Paris collaborationists triumphantly already are declaring that in the future "heads will fall" in France and that they will have their revenge on their political enemies. French liberal political leaders, many of whom have already been interned by the Pétain regime, today risk being executed by the new rulers.

Laval is hardly in a position to resist the clamors of the Fascist extremists and the wishes of the Gestapo.

After many Vichy men, previously sympathetic to Franco-German collaboration, have flown to North Africa where they are working with the Anglo-Americans, the Germans will see that these defections cannot be repeated.

The prospect of new terrorism has grave implications. For the German record in other occupied countries has not been such as to anticipate deviation from the policy of force and retaliation.

Underground Resistance

The introduction of compulsory labor service in France is a possibility which must be taken into account, with the dragooning of thousands of French workers for service in Germany.

But these very severities will serve to increase underground resistance against Germany and its French henchmen. This resistance has become well organized in recent months, but if the Germans succeed in executing many of their leaders and in transporting the rank and file to Germany or to Eastern Europe, the force of the movement of resistance will be considerably weakened.

Many American observers were surprised that the French underground movement and the French people in general did not offer more decided resistance to German occupation of Vichy France.

Yet the leaders of the underground movement have felt it wise not to expose themselves and their groups in a hopeless venture. Although the underground groups are likely to dispose of concealed arms, they cannot possibly resist the well-equipped German Army and their panzer divisions.

French underground groups will have their role to play when Allied armies are invading France and the European Continent. In this case they are likely to form an auxiliary combat force which will attack the German rear and harass their communication lines.

More French on Way To German Factories

London, Nov. 20

The German-controlled Paris Radio last night announced that three more trainloads of French workers were leaving for German factories.

The Paris Radio said French and German authorities had agreed on a total of 75,000 to be dispatched in exchange for the release of 25,000 French war prisoners.

There are 1,000,000 or more war prisoners in Germany, and this has been used by Germany for more than two years as a powerful lever in exacting as much French collaboration as possible.

Pétain Bids French in Africa Resist Anglo-Saxon Invaders

LONDON, Nov. 20 (AP)—The Paris Radio said today that pro-Nazi Pierre Laval, cloaked with governing power over France, was considering "many important and delicate measures which will end the era of comic opera revolution in France."

"We are on the threshold of a true national revolution in our country," said this broadcast over the Nazi-controlled Radio from the Nazi-occupied French Capital.

VICHY, From French Broadcasts, Nov. 20 (AP)—Marshal Philippe Pétain has called on French officers in North Africa to "resist the Anglo-Saxon aggression."

In a radio address to the French Empire the Chief of State declared: "It is necessary that you submit to the discipline that I exact from each of you." He said:

Frenchmen:

General officers in the service of a foreign power refused to obey my orders. General officers, noncommissioned officers, soldiers of the African Army, do not obey these unworthy leaders.

I reiterate to you the order to resist the Anglo-Saxor aggression

We live tragic hours, disorder reigns in minds. You hear news which has no other aim but to injure and to weaken you.

The truth, however, is simple. It is necessary that you submit to the discipline that I exact from each of you, or you endanger your country.

You have but one government: that to which I have given the power to govern. You have but one country which I incarnate: France.

Weygand Freed?

LONDON, Nov. 20 (AP)—Gen. Maxime Weygand was reported by a Fighting French source to have been arrested by the Gestapo after the Nazi march into erstwhile Unoccupied France but to have been freed 24 hours later.

The informant was Leon Morandat, prominent French trade unionist who joined the de Gaullists here after witnessing the German crossing of the former demarcation line.

A Rome radiocast, reported by the United States Federal Communications Commission, said "it is officially confirmed that General Weygand is under arrest in Germany." There was no confirmation of this report, which was included in an Italian domestic broadcast.

M. Morandat's arrival in London with Gen. D'Astier de la Vigerie, formerly one of the top air commanders in the French Army, was announced Nov. 18.

M. Morandat said General Weygand had declined an offer by Marshal Pétain to name him commander of the French Army.

M. Morandat said he was in Lyons on the first day of the German occupation and that the French showed their attitude by giving the occupation columns wrong road directions.

Scene Like 1918

By Russel Landstrom

ORAN, Algeria, Nov. 18. Delayed. (AP)—French troops of the Oran Division in full battle gear have entrained for the east to join the Allied fight against the Axis in Tunisia amid scenes evoking memories of 1918.

A United States military band played the "Marseillaise" and the "Star Spangled Banner," as the helmeted Frenchmen with their long rifles marched down an honor aisle of United States infantrymen.

Some of these troops, the vanguard of a large body of French soldiery scheduled to follow soon with American assistance, had been fighting just a week ago against the Americans.

Units of a United States infantry battalion had marched to the station to honor the new French allies.

On the station platform colors were presented. Overhead Allied planes could be heard.

Maj. Russell F. Akers, Jr., represented Maj. Gen. Lloyd Fredendall at the ceremony.

"In the name of our commander I assure you we Americans respect you for the good fight you made against us," he told the French colonel.

"We are all soldiers and understand one another. We shall meet again as comrades in arms when you join in battle. We know you and your troops will live up to the finest traditions of France. Also that a United North Africa under Admiral Darlan, together with the French forces under your great General Giraud, will help to bring the war to an early end when France shall again be free."

When the French troop train had pulled out for the east, the United States troops and their band paraded through Oran as thousands watched.

French Aid Allies

LONDON, Nov. 20 (AP)—Frenchmen in Africa are flocking to the Allies, and the Moroccan Radio reported that General Barré, French Tunisian commander, was fighting against the Axis in his area.

The radio said the Germans had given the General an ultimatum to join the Axis and upon its expiration General Barré ordered his troops to fight.

The Berlin Radio first disclosed General Barré's intentions in a broadcast, saying the Tunisian commander had tried to trap Rear Admiral René Platon, Vichy Secretary of State for the Navy, on his recent inspection trip in Tunisia. This trip was made at a time when the Axis was pouring air-borne troops into the Protectorate.

He Points to Sources of Rubber

Associated Press

South America Could Supply U. S., He Says

The "He" is Maj. Wendell Dove, the man with the ruler who has spent the past 15 years in South America. He declares that South American sources of wild rubber could supply all, or a substantial part of American needs and points out to Senator Guy M. Gillette (D) of Iowa, Chairman of a special Agriculture sub-committee, just where some of these sources lie.

Battered Boise Sinks Six Japanese Warships

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20 (AP)—Given up for lost in a dramatic night battle off the Solomon Islands a month ago, the American light cruiser Boise steamed triumphantly into Philadelphia late yesterday, and today the Fourth Naval District revealed stories of the epic individual heroism which won the "One-Ship Fleet" a hallowed place in American naval history.

Outnumbered and outgunned, the Boise was chiefly instrumental in sinking six Japanese warships in 27 minutes of point-blank battle during the night of Oct. 26-27 after intercepting an enemy force moving toward Guadalcanal. During its extraordinary achievement it was ripped, battered, and enveloped in mast-high flames. Other craft in the United States cruiser-destroyer pack left it behind as fatally stricken.

But two hours later it steamed out of the darkness and took its accustomed place in the column.

The Navy stated that 19 officers and men, four of them killed, received decorations during the trip home.

Navy Text

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP)—Following is the text issued yesterday of the Navy's account of the part played by the light cruiser Boise in the Battle of the Solomons:

The U. S. S. Boise, light cruiser, came home from the Solomons today, bringing with her the scars of enemy shells and the fighting record of a veritable "one-ship fleet."

Triumphant survivor of a slugging match with six Japanese warships off Guadalcanal, the Boise docked at Philadelphia Navy Yard with Capt. E. J. ("Mike") Moran, her skipper, on the bridge and Admiral Ernest J. King, commander in chief of the United States Fleet, waiting to extend greetings.

Back from the battle zones of the east longitude, the Boise was battered by gunfire, scorched by flames, and well-nigh satuated from the seas that poured through her wounds.

But the Boise will be repaired and, in time, will steam off to war again, whereas 2 heavy Jap cruisers, 1 light cruiser, and 3 destroyers, which faced her swinging guns, never will.

Battle of Solomons

The action took place off Cape Esperance in the Solomon Islands on the night of Oct. 11-12. In a swift sequence of deadly close-range fighting, the Boise fired more than 1,000 rounds of five- and six-inch shells. Aided by her sister ships, she participated in the sinking of the above six Jap ships. (Navy Department communiqué No. 149, in which preliminary details of the above action were reported, listed the Jap losses as 1 heavy cruiser, 4 destroyers and a transport.)

Outnumbered and outgunned as she bore the brunt of the fighting, the Boise took brutal punishment from the eight-inch armament of the enemy heavy cruisers. She received hits from no less than 11 "straddles." One eight-inch shell pierced her hull nine feet below the waterline. Mast-high flames enveloped her. Her sister ships gave her up for lost and continued on the battle course . . . and then, two hours later, out of the darkness came the Boise, steaming at 20 knots to rejoin the force and resume her accustomed station in the column!

Captain Moran and his crew had flooded her exploded magazine, put out her fires, shored up her wavering bulkheads, and plugged up her shell holes with bedding. The months of "bringing up" that he had given his officers and men had shown results. In the 27 minutes of nerve-tearing battle, aggravated by the normal confusions of a night action, no man in the ship failed his assigned duties. Of "the boys," as he called them, Captain Moran had this to say: "Except as the direct result of enemy hits, the ship's organization functioned smoothly, effectively, and without a break throughout the action and during the difficult and dangerous damage-control work which followed."

During the weeks preceding the action off Cape Esperance, the Japanese had been successful in making sneak landings at night upon Guadalcanal from cruisers, destroyers, and small transports. Navy and Marine Corps planes from the airfield on Guadalcanal had persistently attacked these landing parties. But air attack alone did not stop them. The task group, of which the Boise was a member, was ordered to do the job. It did.

Waiting for Enemy

On Oct. 11, the Boise and her sister ships had been patiently waiting outside the range of enemy air reconnaissance. The trap was set, and on that day the game was discovered approaching. United States planes spotted an enemy task force composed of cruisers and destroyers steaming at high speed toward Guadalcanal. The first step in springing the trap was taken when the United States task group made all speed to intercept.

That evening the Boise was in a column of cruisers with a destroyer screen, knifing along at 25 knots. The sea was smooth, with long swells running. The night was dark. The enemy was somewhere ahead.

The Boise made out six enemy ships to starboard—3 appeared to be large, 3 smaller. Captain Moran laid his main batteries on the leading heavy ship, his anti-aircraft batteries on a smaller one, and waited. Then he gave the order to fire.

In a matter of seconds, the first target was lit up—afire amidships. By the light of the blaze she was tentatively identified as a heavy cruiser of the Nati class. The Boise's guns hit her again and again for four minutes and she sank, going down by the bows with her screws still turning.

In the meantime, splashes from the Boise's lighter guns were observed on either side of the smaller ship in the enemy van. Shortly this ship no longer could be seen although the shell splashes still were visible. Reports from the other United States ships said she was a Jap destroyer and that she broke in two and sank.

The first round was won, but time between bells was short. One minute later, the Boise had her main batteries trained on another target, believed to be a destroyer. This ship exploded and disappeared after one minute of the Boise's murderous fire.

Guns on Fourth Target

Sixty seconds later, the shifty Boise was concentrating everything her guns would throw on a fourth target. Fires broke out on the bow of this ship illuminating her midsection. She was observed to be a two-stacked Japanese cruiser and she was returning the fire of the Boise in kind. This contact lasted four minutes and the Boise took a hit from an eight-inch shell and several hits from five-inch shells. The Captain's cabin was demolished and the wreckage set afire. A direct hit put one of her five-inch guns out of action. But in short order the enemy, which had been burning very brightly, exploded violently several times and was not seen again.

For two minutes, the Boise had no target. Then fires were observed burning on an enemy destroyer. For two minutes Captain Moran's guns hit her and she disappeared.

Five minutes later, while the Boise's crew was busy extinguishing the fire in the remains of the Captain's cabin, a torpedo wake was reported ahead. To parallel the torpedo's track, the ship was brought about with hard right rudder. As this torpedo hissed by, a few feet from the Boise's bow, another passed aft along the starboard side and missed the stern by 30 yards.

Only a short time had elapsed since the Boise had fired her first salvo. She had engaged five Japanese ships. A sixth was now disclosed abaft the starboard beam. As the Boise directed her fire at this target, a heavy enemy cruiser opened up from somewhere forward and to starboard. For three long minutes this ship fired on the Boise unopposed, shooting "beautifully" with eight-inch twin mounts and repeatedly "straddling" the Boise along her forward deck. Then this enemy ship blew up under the fire of the Boise and other ships of the United States force.

Given Up for Lost

The action being then over and intensive damage control measures under way, Captain Moran set course to join the rest of the force. The Boise, given up for lost by her sister ships, ghosted into her regular station in column at 20 knots. Her fires were out. She was down by the head, but on an even keel. Her damaged bulkhead was shored up. Holes were plugged with bedding. Pumps were sucking out the water she had taken through her torn sides. And the wounded had received such efficient medical aid that every one subsequently recovered.

Of her losses, Captain Moran said: "It is with deep regret that I report three officers and 104 men killed in this action. I do, however, have the consolation in that not one of those men was killed without the knowledge that at least three Japanese ships had been sunk and others were soon to follow."

Nazis Push Building Of Mine Sweepers

Recorded by CBS

London

Germany is suffering from such serious shortage of ships, due to the harassing of German shipping by mines and British torpedo planes, that it is today "building, apart from U-boats, more mine sweepers than ships of any other type," the British Radio reported in its broadcast to German seamen.

"Germany is suffering a serious shortage of ocean-going tugs, because it is necessary to add a tug to every convoy," the radio said.

"Shipyards, port authorities and longshoremen have been placed under the direct control of the National Socialist Party in order to speed up the handling of goods."

Committee Approves Copperless Pennies

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 20

Legislation to permit coinage of three-cent pieces, half-dimes and pennies from other materials than copper was approved by the Senate Banking and Currency Committee.

The bill was supported at committee hearings by representatives of the Bureau of the Mint, the Treasury, and the vending-machine industry.

Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, Director of the Mint, testified that the war had deprived the mint of copper for pennies. She has appealed to the people to stop saving pennies and keep them in circulation.

Experiments had shown, Mrs. Ross said, that manufacture of pennies from steel and zinc would be practical. She said the Mint and the Treasury had discussed the making of half-dimes—a coin smaller and markedly different from the nickel—to relieve the "pressure" on the nickel supply, and three-cent pieces to offset some of the demand for pennies.

Harriman Asserts Stalin Desires Postwar Unity

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 20—Joseph Stalin today believes that close collaboration between the Soviet Union, the United States and Great Britain "must extend beyond the war if the world is to be wisely reconstructed," according to W. Averell Harriman, United States Lend-Lease representative in London, speaker at the celebration here of the first anniversary of "Freedom House, "center and clearing-house" for American groups working toward a free world.

Calls for strong postwar cooperation between the United States, Britain and their Allies and revelatory details concerning the intimate conversations between United Nations leaders preceding the North African offensive featured the anniversary addresses of John G. Winant, United States Ambassador to Britain, and Herbert Morrison, British Home Secretary, both of whom spoke from London; Mr. Harriman and Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War, who spoke last night.

Shirtsleeve Planning

Messages of congratulation to Freedom House on its first year of achievement were read from President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill at the anniversary dinner at the Commodore Hotel.

Calling the North African campaign a foremost example of British-American teamwork, Ambassador Winant in his address radiocast from Britain Nov. 18, said that to one standing in the doorway of the staff conference room in London and watching the officers of the two nations in their shirt-sleeves organizing the offensive, it was difficult to tell which were British and which were Americans.

"You were only aware of a sense of unity and comradeship in the planning of the greatest of modern invasions ever undertaken in the annals of military history," he declared.

The Ambassador likened the invasion to the transfer of a great American city by sea to a point 3,000 miles away, on a schedule more exact than a railway timetable, and recalled that an American General, as his ship neared the African shores, turned to the British captain standing beside him with the quiet remark:

"We are four minutes ahead of time."

Mr. Harriman, making his first public report since his return from Britain, told of the discussions in Moscow last August between Messrs. Churchill and Stalin.

"I participated in these discussions, and I can assure you they were frank and blunt—both men spoke their minds," he declared.

He said that Mr. Stalin had explained in detail to the Allied representatives the number of German divisions which overbalanced his defensive strength and had expected that Britain and the United States could launch an "earlier offensive" which would force, Hitler to withdraw this determining force.

Despite his disappointment on the delayed second front, the Soviet leader made it plain that the Russians would fight on with unswerving courage and determination, Mr. Harriman added.

Declaring his feeling that no aid given the Russians could repay their services to the common cause against Hitler, Mr. Harriman said Britain was taking food from its slim diet to send to the Russian people, and last spring had grounded some of its fighting planes to strip them for spare parts to take the place of a Russian shipment that had been sunk.

Prime Minister's Effort

He pictured the North African offensive as due in part to Mr. Churchill's steady determination to strike at the Axis through the Middle East, and disclosed that even when the Royal Air Force was turning back the Luftwaffe hordes in 1940, British experts were even then laying plans to build long-range four-engine bombers to take the battle to the heart of the Reich.

Mr. Morrison, who spoke with Mr. Winant, held that the motives which kept the British fighting through Dunkirk were still the same and that "this is still a people's war."

Mr. Patterson defended the program for a United States Army of 7,500,000 men, estimating that the Germans and their satellites had 14,000,000 men under arms and the Japanese 3,000,000 more.

"American soldiers today, relative to our total population, are fewer than those of our principal allies," he added. "It is up to us to furnish the soldiers who will give us superiority in numbers over the Axis powers."

De Soto War Workers 'Live Like Dogs' In That Burst-at-the-Seams Village

DE SOTO, Kan., Nov. 20 (AP)—Landlords in this burst-at-the-seams village, OPA rent-control officials and war workers jangled briskly last night.

Their respective views:

The workers live like kings.

The workers are being victimized.

The workers live like dogs.

Elmo B. Hunter, Kansas City, chief enforcement attorney of the area rent office, told a public meeting that rents in many instances are 50 to 100 per cent above a fair figure. The OPA was shocked, he said, to learn that space to pitch a tent or park a trailer is renting for $3 to $3.50 a week.

Chief Rent Examiner R. F. Jarman called for expressions from the crowd, and got:

From L. K. Wallace, farm owner and oil company employee: "These men are drawing $300 to $400 a month—and you have the crust to say that we should give them a home for $1 a day!"

From a war worker's wife, who called from the rear row: "Look at the high income tax we'll have to pay. And you don't have to live like dogs like we do!"

From a villager, also in the back row: "If you want rents at the levels of March 1, give us back the community we had then. Take your people all back to Kansas City."

[De Soto's population rose from 384 to an estimated 1,700 in a few months.]

An exhibit was placed in evidence, too. A villager threw a piece of beefsteak on the table in front of Mr. Hunter.

"Look at that for 50 cents!" he complained. "How about the price of groceries?"

The meeting was adjourned automatically; everyone just started talking at the same time.

Coast-to-Coast Air Service to Capital By United Air and TWA Recommended

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 — Recommendation that both United Air Lines and Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc., be permitted to establish direct coast-to-coast service to the capital has been made by two examiners of the Civil Aeronautics Board.

Specific recommendations by the examiners would permit United to establish a route from Washington to its main line at Toledo, Ohio, and TWA would be permitted to operate to Dayton, Ohio, by way of Wheeling, W. Va., and Columbus, Ohio. An additional recommendation stated that service "may not be inaugurated until such time as the Board shall determine that national defense requirements have been met and operation of the certificated air transportation need no longer be deferred."

Entrance of United and TWA into the capital air picture would provide direct service to San Francisco and the Northwest. At the present time, service from the capital to these points is available through connecting carriers.

In their approval of the proposed services the examiners report said that it would appear to be sound policy to have the three transcontinental air lines afforded access to the capital "which is not only the political and governmental center of the nation, but also one of the most excellent traffic producing areas in the country. The benefits which would accrue to the public, the report added, would "far outweigh any incidental effects on existing carriers. In addition, the proposed services seem to fit naturally, geographically and economically, into the pattern of an air transportation system properly adapted to the present and future needs of commerce, the postal service and national defense."

Treaty Ratifying Change Proposed

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP) — An amendment to the Constitution providing that treaties be ratified by majority vote of the House and Senate, instead of two-thirds vote of the Senate, was proposed Nov. 19 by Representative J. Percy Priest, (D) of Tennessee.

He introduced a joint resolution to that effect and declared in an interview:

"We can never again afford, as we did in 1919, to withdraw from collaboration with the rest of the world."

Representative Priest noted that today was the twenty-third anniversary of the Senate's defeat of ratification of the Versailles Treaty and membership in the League of Nations.

Representative Priest's resolution would have to be passed by a two-thirds vote in the Senate and House before the amendment could be submitted to the states for ratification. Approval of three-fourths of the State Legislatures is required before the Constitution can be amended.

9 Killed in Florida As Planes Collide

PENSACOLA, Fla., Nov. 20 (AP)—Nine men were killed when two Navy patrol planes collided over Pensacola Bay, naval air station officials announced here.

Listed as aboard one of the planes were:

Ensign Frederick W. Greve, III, pilot-instructor, West Lafayette, Ind.; Corp. Ernest W. Tull, RAF student, Slough, Buckinghamshire, England; William J. White, also of the RAF, Tipton, Staffordshire, England, and Walter R. Porter, aviation machinists' mate, Detroit, Mich.

Listed in the second plane were:

Ensign Robert S. Geiger, pilot-instructor, Green Cove Springs, Fla.; Cadet Fielding L. Mercer, I, Prairie View, Ill.; Cadet Barclay N. Dorman, Washington, D. C.; Charles E. Rozier, aviation machinist, Moncks Corner, S. C.; Johnnie C. Hopkins, Seaman Second Class, Vienna, Mo.

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Italy Sees Itself as Door To Allied Attack on Europe

ROME, From Italian Broadcasts, Nov. 20 (AP)—The Rome Radio said today that North Africa was only the springboard from which America would pounce upon the European Continent and "Italy's hour has struck."

"It is also Europe's hour," the broadcaster said, "as in defending itself Italy is defending the whole of Europe. Danger threatens Europe not only from the east (the Russian front), but from the west beyond the ocean."

Reich and France

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A sharp change in German policy toward France—definitely striving to force French arms to fight actively against the Allies—is discernible in the broadcasts from Berlin last night.

Berlin stations made much of an editorial appearing in the newspaper "Börsenzeitung," declaring that a "place of honor" in the defense of Europe would be granted to France.

The newspaper—obviously taking the official line—declared that it is now a "foregone conclusion" that the French army will fight shoulder-to-shoulder with German troops both in Europe and North Africa.

The Berlin editorial was published under the title "In the Shadow of Brute Force" and gave ample proof of the excitement in Axis circles caused by the Allied seizure of North Africa.

It hinted broadly at the countermeasures contemplated by Hitler and Mussolini—the object of which would be to make Spain and Portugal full-fledged members of the Axis.

According to the Börsenzeitung President Roosevelt's letter failed to convince the two Iberian Governments of the Allies' friendly intentions. Particularly Spain was pictured as being on the brink of war and enraged over British-American aggression.

The Berlin broadcast implied that Portugal is far more reluctant to be drawn into the conflict. It took great pains to forecast American seizure of Portuguese possessions in Africa, and asserted that Allied assurances to the contrary were not worth the paper on which they were written.

The Nazi editor limited his prophecies not to Spain and Portugal. He warned the remaining three continental neutrals—Turkey, Switzerland, and Sweden—that they, too, were earmarked by the United States and Great Britain for attack at the proper moment.

The Allies, contended the newspaper, are preparing the ground in the meantime. Their diplomatic representatives are not employed in diplomatic routine work, but exclusively in spying. There was an ominous quality in the Börsenzeitung's announcement that from now on American and British diplomats in neutral countries will be regarded and treated as spies and that none of the favors will be granted to them to which "genuine" diplomats are entitled by international agreements.

The Nazi newspaper waxed indignant over the alleged economic pressure which it claimed the Allies are bringing to bear on the neutral countries.

Future Governor Enjoys Idle Moment

Associated Press

The Dewey Family

New York Governor-elect Thomas E. Dewey and his family sit on the steps of their country home at Pawling, N. Y. They are, left to right: Mrs. Dewey, Thomas E. Jr., John, and the Governor-elect. Mr. Dewey is petting his dog, Canute.

7 More U. S. Workers Held Subversive

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP)—Attorney General Francis Biddle reported to Congress today that since Aug. 22 six federal employees had been discharged and one had been disciplined for membership in subversive organizations.

This brings to 56 the total of federal employees thus dealt with since that type of investigation was begun at the behest of the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Mr. Biddle's report, covering a three-month period, was made under a provision in the Federal Bureau of Investigation budget for the 1943 fiscal year, setting aside $200,000 to investigate employees of every branch of the Government "who are members of subversive organizations or advocate the overthrow of the Federal Government by force."

A composite report showed that 4,612 cases were taken under consideration by the FBI and that investigations had been completed and reports sent to the employing agencies in 2,130 cases.

Of the 2,482 other persons whose names were submitted for investigation, the Bureau said 359 were not considered Government employees within the jurisdiction of the investigating authority; 186 were persons against whom the allegations were unsound on their face; 440 were exonerated after the preliminary investigation; 1,041 were found to be no longer employed by the Government, and 456 are now the subject of preliminary investigations.

The report, as in a previous one sent to Congress early in September, separates the list of persons complained against according to whether the names were submitted by the House Committee on Un-American Activities headed by Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas, or obtained from some source.

Mrs. Luce Says G.O.P. Success Depends on Postwar Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 20—Envisaging Republican control of both Legislative and Executive Branches of the Federal Government when the war is won, Mrs. Clare Booth Luce, Representative-elect from Connecticut, holds that if her party fails to answer the great challenges that will then be thrown down to civilization, it neither deserves leadership, nor will keep it long. These postwar challenges, she holds, are "how to keep the peace and how to put men back to work."

Speaking before a state-wide meeting of Republican women here yesterday, Mrs. Luce declared it was incumbent upon her party to be "far more progressive, affirmative and liberal, both in domestic and foreign policy, than it has been in the past," if it and the nation were to survive in the next 20 years.

Republicans should establish themselves now as agents of response to the big challenges she continued, in helping to win the war by being "more honest, more tough, more straight, more selfless, more disciplined" in and out of party ranks and in their relations with their constituents, opponents and colleagues, than ever before.

Victory Means Much More

"No doubt many of you are saying: 'There's only one problem, one challenge today—how to win the war,'" Mrs. Luce said. "And you are right. I did not campaign on postwar peace plans, or postwar unemployment plans; I campaigned on how to win the war. But . . . what do we, as Americans first, as Republicans secondarily, hope to . . . have won the day we have licked the enemy and he surrenders?

"That day we will not have won enduring peace. We will simply have won a cessation of hostilities, after which, if we have got any of the right answers up our sleeves, we may as a nation begin slowly, laboriously, patiently to construct an enduring peace. And we will certainly not have won employment for all our citizens and the citizens of our Allies. We will simply have won the right to answer the same problems which confronted us when we left off fighting in 1918. . . . We will face a ruined world and we will have to build, step by step, stone by stone, a better one.

"It is a far greater, tougher and longer fight than the one we are embarked on now. If we fail for the third time in our lifetime to answer the two great challenges thrown down to our civlization . . . we neither deserve the leadership we have won, nor will we keep it long."

Proof Up to the Party

As for Republican win-the-war policy, Mrs. Luce held that it was up to the Party to prove its assertions that it could be "more efficient, sensible, single-minded and unselfish."

"In our State Legislature, in our national Congress, we Republicans stand as the accerdited critics of the national war policy," she continued. "It is not only our right, it is our hard and bitter duty to turn the pitiless spotlight of publicity, day after day, on the war effort as it proceeds or evolves here at home and even abroad. Congress must and will examine, investigate and recommend tirelessly. . . . We can afford any amount of fighting in the nation's politcal arenas providing that the fighting is for a beter way to see that the boys on the battle front can put up the best fight.

"Here lies our grave responsibility: to show in all our official acts, needs, and thoughts that our own purpose is to further and not obstruct for the sake of obstructing the war effort. . . . And above all, where we believe that matters are not going with promptness and precision, to recommend a better course, or quickly to adopt a better course which is then recommended. In short, not only to be behind the Administration, but ahead of it as far as we can."

Rationing Before Shortages, Not After, Is Recommended

By Ralph W. Cessna

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 20—Reflecting a widespread and increasingly articulate public opinion in this area, the Boards of Directors of the Co-operative League of the U. S. A. and National Co-operatives, Inc., meeting here this week, have appealed for application of a system of rationing before, not after, shortages occur. A meeting of interested groups is being held in Washington today.

The plan of so-called probationary periods, following announcement of a future rationing date, during which the public is supposed to apply voluntary buying restrictions, just hasn't worked out, it is held. Quite to the contrary, it is said, the very announcement of impending rationing accentuates the need for rationing, for it causes a buying flurry, and hoarders sweep all available goods from the shelves.

Rationing applied at the proper time, as a matter of fact, the co-operatives declare, would not only prevent this hoarding, but might very well prevent a real shortage.

Could Save Avoided Confusion

The shortages and the discrimination which developed when the War Production Board and Office of Price Administration announced and then delayed coupon rationing of sugar and coffee would be avoided, it is argued, under a wise rationing system.

"If similar situations are allowed to develop on staple food items," the co-operatives say, "the results will be disastrous." Only by coupon rationing, applied before an actual shortage has developed, they hold, can equal sacrifice on the part of all civilians assure just distribution of available goods.

The Co-operative League Board has authorized the calling of the conference of all interested organizations made up of consumers, to take appropriate action on this problem. Invitations have been wired to the American Home Economics Association; National League of Women Voters; American Association of University Women; National Y. W. C. A.; National Federation of Women's Clubs; American Federation of Labor; Congress of Industrial Organizations; the Railroad Brotherhoods; National Council of Farmer Co-operatives; Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America; National Education Association; National Parent-Teachers Association, and others.

Hoarders Sweep Shelves

Whether the policy thus far followed has been due to lack of foresight, or based on the assumption that the buying public is capable of the necessary degree of self-discipline to apply voluntarily a rationing system prior to central enforcement, the policy has resulted, a study in this area reveals, in serious maladjustments and inequalities.

Immediately upon announcement of impending or even possible future rationing of a particular item customers—those with money and transportation and time—have besieged the shops, leaving little or nothing for those other buyers who either have voluntarily cut their buying or who were unable to make purchases.

Though it is known now that the Government is making plans for rationing additional foods, immediate action is imperative, the co-operatives insist. L. E. Woodcock, Co-operative League Treasurer, says he feels that "certain interests with something to gain out of shortages are bringing pressure to delay rationing as long as possible."

Co-ops Urge More Efficient Food Rations

Continued from Page 1

United States and proved to be true many times in Europe, and that unless rationing is worked out better here in the future than it has been in the past, with less talk of shortage and earlier action to avert unequal distribution, it will gravely affect morale.

"There is plenty of food in America so that no one needs to go hungry. But an inequitable distribution of certain items will bring great hardships," he said.

"Rationing before shortages arise will make it unnecessary for any consumer anywhere to hoard anything. This action alone will free great quantities of goods which otherwise might be hoarded, particularly if the people understand they will have to declare that amount of any item they have on hand when rationing is instituted.

Two Examples Cited

"It is known that plans are being made by the Government for rationing of specific foods, but slow action which precipitated hoarding and shortages on sugar and coffee have taught that immediate action is imperative."

Asked if Government agencies were not already doing everything they can to speed rationing, Mr. Woodcock said he felt that certain interests with something to gain out of shortages are bringing pressure to delay rationing as long as possible. Direct and articulate action on the part of consumers will help those Government officials who are sincerely protecting the consumers' interest to secure rationing now of all goods on which there are possible shortages, Mr. Woodcock concluded.

Spokesmen of the various groups represented at the conference appeared to be united in their judgement that more rationing, not less, was the essential need and they expressed the feeling that the main resistance to such action came from business interests as might be benefited by scarcity caused by hoarding and sharp competition for less available commodities.

Detailed Program

A detailed concrete program which will be presented to the Government is being drawn up and will be made public in a few days.

Organizations which will draft this program and which will aid in the further organization of consumers to press for its approval are the Co-operative League of the United States, National Co-operatives, Inc., the American Home Economics Association, National League of Women Voters, American Association of University Women, National Y. W. C. A., National Federation of Women's Clubs, American Federation of Labor, Congress of Industrial Organizations, railroad brotherhoods, National Council of Farmers Co-operatives, Credit Union National Association, Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, National Catholic Welfare Conference, Central Conference of American Rabbis, National Education Association, Progressive Education Association, National Parent-Teachers Association, and others.

Enough Synthetic Rubber Seen By Mid-'44 for Basic Needs

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (AP)—National Rubber Director William M. Jeffers said today that the nation should have enough synthetic rubber by the middle of 1944 to fulfill basic military and civilian needs, but that "the intervening two years, between now and mid-1944, are the crucial ones."

"The million tons of rubber in the tires now in service on the automobiles of the United States may well represent the margin of victory in this war," he said in an address prepared for the annual meeting of the Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc.

"We cannot expect to get any appreciable quantities of crude rubber for a number of years. We are engaged in building a synthetic rubber industry to supply that need, compressing into a couple of years a task that normally would take a decade or more.

"We can and will provide the rubber for our military machine and for the needs of our allies. If the services exercise reasonable caution in their use of rubber, we should have no difficulty in meeting military requirements."

Mr. Jeffers said that the rubber problem could be solved only by careful conservation of all the people.

"The vast majority of our motor vehicles are going to have to run from now until mid-1944 on the tires now in use," he said. "It is true we have taken a number of steps to bolster that supply, because some of the tires on cars are not now new and inevitably will wear out.

"For that reason we are purchasing all tires over five from United States motorists—we are making retreading material from reclaimed rubber, and we are making some tires from reclaimed rubber."

The Rubber Director said that "we are not going to have anything remotely approaching enough tires to replace the tires now on these vehicles (32,000,000 motor vehicles now in service.)"

"If we can replace one-fourth of them, and by replace I mean retreading, we will be doing well," he said.

A. C. Hoffman, Director of the OPA's food price division, said that confusion in prices of staple and fresh foods would be ended within a few weeks through inauguration of specific dollars and cents ceilings "at the processor level."

He said tht the dollars and cents schedules would name flat prices by grades and regions, adding that the OPA had been worried about price regulations at the retail level because "the retailer has been unable to follow the regulations and has had to break ceilings."

Mr. Hoffman said the general maximum price regulation represented the "freeze" technique of price control, which he said was good as quick price action "but as a permanent instrument for price control the freeze method is not well adapted for use in most of the parts of the food field."

Consequently, he added, most of the new food price schedules will carry no provisions for individual farm adjustments, but will be based on definite dollar and cent margins.

He indicated that the price of bread would not be increased, due to arrangements made for a subsidy in connection with the price of flour.

Among the items scheduled to be brought under the dollar and cent price control will be butter, cheese, evaporated milk, eggs, poultry, potatoes, onions, citrus, dried beans, and flour.

No Union Troubles For Boston Symphony

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (AP)—The Boston Symphony Orchestra returned last night to begin its fifty-seventh season in New York, and the union issue failed to raise its head once.

For many weeks while negotiations have been pending between the trustees of the orchestra and the Musicians' Union there have been rumors that Serge Koussevitzky's not yet unionized men would not be permitted to play in any union hall.

No announcement of any agreement has been made, yet last month the Symphony began its usual season in Providence, R. I., and this week it has played engagements in Hartford and New Haven, Conn. George E. Judd, Manager of the Orchestra, refused last night to comment in any way on the situation, and would not confirm or deny the fact that negotiations were still in progress.

It made no difference to the huge audience, the largest that has heard an orchestra concert in Carnegie Hall this autumn. Although nearly every American Symphony has found its subscription somewhat off this season, due to transportation trouble, reluctance to make long-term commitments and such like, the Boston subscription in New York is equal to last year, Mr. Judd says, and perhaps a shade better.

★ OUTSTANDING ADVERTISING SUCCESSES ★

Reported in the 1942 "Blue Book" by the Bureau of Advertising—A. N. P. A.

Sunkist put it in THE NEW YORK SUN

IT TAKES AN ORANGE
LIKE THIS
to make JUICE like this
and TREATS like this!
Best for Juice—and Every use!
You can see and taste the "extras" in California oranges! The juice is deeper in color—finer in flavor—richer in vitamins and minerals.
They are the seedless Navels. Easy to peel, slice and section for fresh salads and desserts. Ideal to eat out of hand between meals or at bedtime.
Those stamped "Sunkist" on the skin are the finest from over 14,000 cooperating growers. Buy several dozen for economy.
SEEDLESS
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CALIFORNIA NAVEL ORANGES

TO increase the sale of California oranges in both winter and summer — and thus help to market the largest orange crop ever grown in that state—the California Fruit Growers Exchange used year-round newspaper advertising. The Sun was one of the newspapers in New York scheduled for regular insertions of this successful campaign prepared by Lord & Thomas.

THE RESULT—1941 unit sales of California oranges were up 6.2% over 1940. This increase resulted in the greatest volume of oranges ever sold by the Exchange in its 50-year history—and the largest dollar sales in more than ten years. The Sun has led all New York weekday newspapers in Total Display advertising for the past 17 years. National and local advertisers have found that anything which contributes to the well-being of substantial American homes enjoys ready response in The Sun.

Impartial surveys show that The Sun is one of the best read metropolitan dailies in America, in advertising as well as news, and advertisers know that "putting it in The Sun" is tantamount to profit insurance.

80% of the National Advertisers whose campaigns ran in New York and were reported as outstanding successes in the 1942 "Blue Book" put it in The Sun NEW YORK

REPRESENTED IN CHICAGO, DETROIT, SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES BY WILLIAMS LAWRENCE & CRESMER CO.

Russian Drama During Wartime—Prospects for the Screen

Foreword to Production By Harvard Dramatic Club

By H. W. L. Dana

There is an old Russian proverb which says: "When the guns begin to speak, music is silent." Today, however, the musician Shostakovitch, composing his Seventh Symphony in the midst of the heroic defense of Leningrad, declares: "Now the music speaks together with the guns." The same is true of the theaters today in Russia. Drama speaks together with the guns. There is no black-out of the arts. On the contrary, the theaters and films are playing a very important role in strengthening the morale, not only of the civilian population, but also of the military forces.

From the Moscow Art Theater, which has been perhaps the greatest theater in the world, one of the actresses who is the widow of the author Chekhov, writes: "We actors and actresses in the Moscow Art Theater are preparing and rehearsing new plays to be added to our repertoire. Daily we are organizing and despatching brigades of actors and actresses to act our plays before the Russian soldiers at the front. We are mobilizing the spirit of resistance and steadfastness of our people. We are hammering out the spiritual instrument of victory. We are filled with a great calm, for we know the unswerving and resolute spirit of the Russian people."

* * *

The Red Army Theater in Moscow, with its huge new building shaped like a great five-pointed star, has as its motto these words of Voroshilov: "Every Russian soldier must learn to understand and love the culture he is fighting to defend." Accordingly, they put before the soldiers the best plays, not only of Russian literature, but of the great literatures of other countries. For example, on midsummer's night, 1941, on the eve of the Nazi attack, they were acting in the Red Army Theater Shakespeare's "Midsummer's Night Dream." Indeed, during those days just before the German invasion, although it was summer and the theaters were not going full force, there were no fewer than six Shakespearean plays being acted in Moscow. And, during the last year and a half, they have continued to act Shakespeare, for they feel that Shakespeare, too, is a part of the culture they are fighting to defend.

The English have reciprocated by acting some of the Soviet plays in London. For example, just a year ago, in November, 1941, they were acting in London a play called "Distant Point," written by a young Soviet dramatist, named Afinogenov; when the news came that the author of the play had been killed, while on duty in Moscow, by a high explosive bomb dropped in a Nazi air-raid. The leading actor broke the news to the audience and as an epitaph to Afinogenov, quoted these lines from the play: "We all have a 'distant point,' a world in which men shall live their lives in freedom and happiness. We all think of that, live for that, to the very last second of the last hour. And when the end comes—why, we will still be full of life."

Afinogenov himself, as I knew him, was always full of life. He was full of enthusiasm for the life that was going on around him. When I asked him once whether his plays were realistic or romantic, he refused to recognize any such distinction, saying: "Our realism is romantic!"

* * *

Of recent years, we have had far too few opportunities to see any Soviet plays in this country. At the present, however, three or four Soviet plays are in preparation in New York, including Afinogenov's "Distant Point," and a remarkable new play by a still younger Soviet dramatist, Constantine Simonov, called "The Russian People." The latter gives remarkable insight into the unity and morale of the Russian people, as seen in the inhabitants of a town in the south of Russia, surrounded by the Germans. This play, as adapted by Clifford Odets, is already in rehearsal at the Theatre Guild.

Meanwhile, in Boston, we shall have the opportunity of seeing one of Afinogenov's latest plays. This is the play called "Mashenka" which was produced in the Moscow Soviet Theater early in 1941, not many months before Afinogenov was killed. Here Afinogenov tackles the problem of the clash between generations. An academician, absorbed in the study of ancient manuscripts, has little interest in the new life around him in the Soviet Union. Suddenly, to his annoyance, his 15-year-old granddaughter, Mashenka, comes to live with him. Little by little—and the drama consists in this gradual change in his character—he is completely won over to the interests of Mashenka and her youthful companions. This is the play that is to be produced by the Harvard Dramatic Club and the Idler Club of Radcliffe, combined for the first time in joint production, in a series of three performances, under the direction of Miss Phyllis Stohl, to be given in Brattle Hall, Cambridge, on the evenings of Dec. 2, 3, and 4.

United States Army Signal Corps

Army Salute to the Navy

Finale to Act 1 in "This Is the Army" now at the Boston Opera House

Bing Crosby to Play Role Of Minstrel Show Pioneer

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

Given time, Paramount plans to put Bing Crosby through just about all the phases of musical Americana. This all began, it may be remembered, with the story of Gus Edwards' life, "The Star Maker." It was continued last year with "The Birth of the Blues", and is going forward at the moment with a picture called "Dixie," in which Crosby plays the role of Daniel Decatur Emmett, originator of the black-face minstrel show.

Emmett, though not so well known as Stephen Foster, is in the same tradition. He wrote the songs, "Dixie," "Old Dan Tucker," and "Turkey In the Straw." As a matter of fact—though the picture will make no comment on it—Foster also wrote much of his music for minstrel shows.

Emmett was born in Ohio. He early went into vaudeville, and his first minstrel show was given at the Chatham Theater in New York. The studio has had to shorten his story to get it all into seven reels. The Crosby version of the Emmett career begins and ends in New Orleans, the setting of the earlier "Birth of the Blues."

Few moviegoers now remember the old minstrel shows with their two end men, the gentlemen of the ensemble, and the white Mr. Interlocutor in the center. Johnny Burke and Jimmy Van Heusen, who wrote seven new songs for the picture, composed them so that they could be recognized as period pieces, and yet would be capable of being "swung" by a modern orchestra.

Dorothy Lamour will play an entirely fictitious character. Mr. Crosby's role, as laid out in the story by Karl Tunberg and Darrel Ware, sticks close to the facts of Emmett's career.

The picture marks the movie début of Billy De Wolfe, a musical comedy performer who has become well known in London and New York, but this is likely to be his last movie venture for the duration. On the way across the country to join the cast, Mr. De Wolfe enlisted in the Navy as a seaman, and immediately upon completion of the film will report to the Great Lakes Naval Training Station.

This is the second important picture for Marjorie Reynolds—the second, that is, since she has been grown. Miss Reynolds was a child player for some years, and appeared in several pictures as a dancer. Her big chance came when Fred Astaire was looking for someone to dance with in "Holiday Inn." Miss Reynolds was remembered by a dance director who had worked with her some years before. She was, as everyone knows now, something of a hit in the picture.

Dance Notebook

The latest Dance Index is a tripue issue, for September-October-November, devoted to selections from the writings of Carl Van Vechten on the dance.

It is perhaps little known that the author was a dance critic for the New York Times 30 years ago, when reviews were unsigned. He was officially associate music editor, but as there were no separate dance editors in those days, dance came under his department.

Thirteen of his reviews are reprinted for the first time in Dance Index. They cover appearances of Isadora, Loie Fuller, Maud Allan, Pavlova, and Mordkin, and what was probably the first production in New York of "Le Lac des Cygnes" in all four acts. A second section contains essays and excerpts on contemporary dance and dancers.

John Martin, who apparently assisted in the compilation, writes the leading editorial, or, as the distinguished little magazine has it, "Comment."

The cover is a reproduction of Mr. Van Vechten's book plate designed by Prentiss Taylor, and the many pictures which illustrate the book have been lent by Dance Archives.

Mr. Van Vechten's portrait photographs of various dancers are exhibited in his current one-man show at the Museum of the City of New York.

* * *

News of Ballet Russe

The Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo is now on a Western tour which takes it to the Pacific Coast, and Agnes de Mille is touring with them in the leading role of her new ballet, "Rodeo." Plans for the future, near or far, include two new works by Miss de Mille, one to a modern score and one on a classical subject; two new works by Bronislava Nijinska, who is to have charge of the company's classical repertoire, including revivals of "Giselle," "Swan Lake," and other ballets; a close association with George Balanchine as choreographer, and the possible development of an American wing.

* * *

Negro Dance Company

The Negro Dance Company, directed by Wilson Williams, is holding classes adn rehearsals in the old Mordkin studio at Carnegio Hall in preparation for its first New York season. Felicia Sorel is co-director with Mr. Williams, and Anna Sokolow is in charge of the classes. Though the personnel of the company is mainly Negro, other guest artists, instructors, directors and choreographers in addition to Miss Sorel and Miss Sokolow will said in the attainment of a sound ballet technique, and professional production.

One work in prospect is "God's Own," to be staged from an original script by Isadora Bennett, by Daniel Reed, actor and director.

* * *

Honor Roll

Gervase N. Butler, one of the editors of Dance Observer, is now a private in the United States Army Air Force. His valedictory editorial in the November issue, "A Little Bell Called Wyron," is first-class reading. It is too long to be quoted here, and should only be quoted in full.

* * *

Addressee Known

In view of other excellent material in this number of Dance Observer, particularly the discerning article on ballet by George W. Beiswanger—the address is 1 West Sixty-Seventh Street, and the magazine is 15 cents a copy.

M. L.

East Indies Art Shown

Through Nov. 28, a collection of arts and crafts from the Netherlands East Indies will be on exhibition at the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation, 133 Commonwealth Avenue. The articles were shown recently in the Library of Congress.

The decorative arts of this region are not strange to Bostonians for the Museum of Fine Arts is well stocked with articles of domestic and ritualistic use. The sumptuous weaves, the subtly printed and dyed cloths bear the mark of ingenuity. They show the peculiar quality of fancy conditioned by belief, environment, and available materials. Since the Netherlands East Indies lie in the destructive path of the present war, it is worth pausing to become familiar with the cultural accomplishment of these natives.

* * *

Not only has war disrupted these local manufactures; the machine had already threatened to replace them with cheap and standardized substitutes. The natives, who inherited their techniques, are not always capable of estimating the significance of their heritage, and they may exchange the old for the new, indiscriminately.

There are many ways in which textiles may be ornamented, and all the methods seem to have been employed by the Indonesians, with one or two inventions of their own added. The Javanese cultivated the wax-resist dyeing process. There are some handsome examples in this exhibition. The designs originate in nature, but they are abstracted and modified. The surface patterns are greatly enriched by little accidental effects, produced by uncontrolled traces and overflow of the wax.

* * *

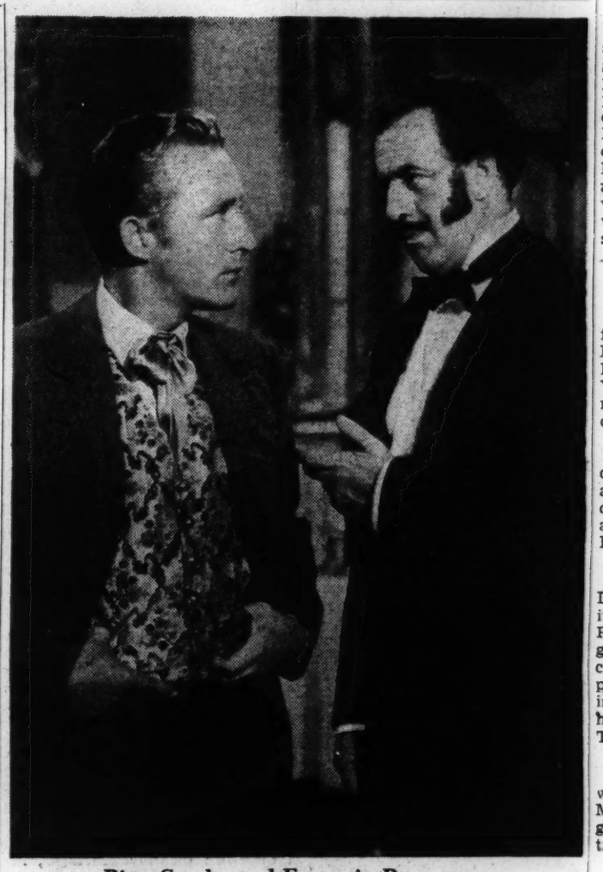
There are batiks on silk and cotton. They served as head cloths, shawls, and skirts. Their colors vary in accordance with fashion for they come from different localities.

Another process of dyeing intricately evolved in Bali is the "Ikat." It was a method of tie-dyeing, and the threads were dyed before the weaving process. This was a trying requirement in exact measurement anticipating the precise dimensions involved in the weaving. To make it more complex still there was "the double Ikat" in which the threads of both warp and weft were subjected to this precise advance dyeing. This process was employed, we are told, for only ceremonial pieces. The examples in the exhibition are very beautiful indeed. There are other textiles including an impressive embroidery with reptile-like figures from Sumatra.

The metalcrafts include ornately designed hairpins, buckles, pendants, and brooches wrought in silver gilt. Some are encrusted with semi-precious gems. There are also native lamps and elaborate swords.

The exhibition consists of loans from private collectors. The Netherlands Bureau of Information and the Netherlands Consul General of Boston, Theodore Hebert, assisted in the preparation of the display.

D. A.



Bing Crosby and Fortunio Bonanova

Scene from "Dixie" in which Mr. Crosby as Daniel Decatur Emmett, minstrel show pioneer, is invited by Mr. Bonanova as a New Orleans headwaiter to pay for a meal by cleaning up the kitchen.

On the Stage

Roland Young has been engaged for the leading role in Alfred De Liagre, Jr.'s production of "Ask My Friend Sandy," by Stanley Young. Star and author are not related. The play is due the first of next year.

* * *

"Count Me In," the musical comedy with Charles Butterworth and Luella Gear, will close Saturday evening at the Barrymore Theater after 61 performances on Broadway.

* * *

On Wednesady evening, the Lyceum's "Junior Miss" celebrated its first Broadway anniversary. Philip Ober, who plays Mr. Graves, gave a party for the cast and company. Doro Merande is now playing the role of Hilda, the maid, in place of Paula Lawrence, who has left to appear in Michael Todd's new musical show.

* * *

The ninth annual "night of stars" will be held Tuesday evening at Madison Square Garden, proceeds go toward refugee relief and Palestine resettlement.

* * *

Included among the plays scheduled for Thanksgiving matinees are the following: "Angel Street, "Arsenic and Old Lace," "By Jupiter," "Claudia," "The Damask Cheek," "Counsellor-at-Law," "The Eve of St. Mark," "Janie," "Junior Miss," "Let's Face It," "Life With Father," "Mr. Sycamore," "Once Over Lightly," "Oy Is Dus a Leben," "Rosalinda," "Show Time," "Sons o' Fun," "Stars on Ice," "The Pirate," "The Skin of our Teeth," "Uncle Harry," and "Without Love."

For Russian War Relief

"Moscow Strikes Back," Soviet a benefit at 11:30 p. m. Wednesday, motion picture, will be given at Nov. 25, at the Morton Theater, 1161 Blue Hill Avenue, Dorchester, under the auspices of tre Jiewish Section of Russian War Relief and by courtesy of Harry I. Wasserman, a district manager of M & P Theaters in New England, and Harry Goldstien, manager of the Morton Theater. Stage representatives will participate in the entertainment.

Tickets may be secured at the Morton, Oriental, and Franklin Park Theaters.

Film Plays and Players

New York

Two veterans of the Battle of Bataan have been assigned by the War Department to act as technical advisers on the Mark Sandrich Paramount production, "So Proudly We Hail." They are Lieut. Eunice Hatchitt, an Army nurse, and Col Thomas W. Doyle, who was in command of one of the infantry regiments.

* * *

The first and only showing to a civilian audience for the duration of the war, of "Prelude to War," the Frank Capra-Anatole Litvak picture produced for Army morale purposes, was one of the highlights of the Picture Pioneers annual harvest dinner at the Starlight Roof, Waldorf Astoria, New York, on Thursday. Special permission for this screening was obtained from Lowell Mellett, chief of the Motion Picture Bureau, Office of War Information, by Brig. Gen. Frederick H. Osborne, Chief, Special Services, War Department, who was guest of honor.

* * *

Three title changes are announced by M. G. M. "Stand By For Action" is the final title for the Robert Taylor-Brian Donlevy-Charles Laughton picture formerly called "Cargo of Innocents"; "Andy Hardy's Double Life" replaces "Andy Hardy Steps Out," and the new Lana Turner-Robert Young film, formerly known as "Nothing Ventured," has been changed to "Careless Cinderella."

* * *

Bob Hope and Dorothy Lamour are co-starred for the sixth time in Samuel Goldwyn's "They Got Me Covered," which RKO Radio will release next month. In the supporting cast are Lenore Aubert, Otto Preminger, Edward Ciannelli, Marion Martin, Donald Meek, Phyllis Ruth, Philip Ahn, Donald MacBride, Florence Bates, Walter Catlett, Margaret Hayes, Mary Treen, Bettye Avery, Mary Byrne, William Yetter, John Abbott, and Frank Sully.

Devi Dja Tonight

Devi Dja and her company of Bali-Java dancers and musicians will give a program of dances of the Far East in the New England Mutual Hall tonight.

The colorful, authentic costumes, the native gamelan music, and the dancers trained in the traditions of their country, all combine to give a faithful picture of its dance culture.

The performance, under the auspices of the Women Volunteers for Holland Relief, is for the benefit of the Queen Wilhelmina Fund.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL — 3rd GREAT WEEK — THE NAVY COMES THROUGH — PAT O'BRIEN • GEO. MURPHY — DOORS OPEN 9 A.M. — PLUS CO-HIT "MOONLIGHT IN HAVANA" ALLAN JONES JANE FRAZEE

NOW! METROPOLITAN — Ginger ROGERS • Ray MILLAND — "The MAJOR and the MINOR" — Plus "Busses Roar"

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY — NOW — John WAYNE • John CARROLL • Anna LEE — 'FLYING TIGERS' — Plus "SUNDAY PUNCH"

(BOSTON STAGE)

PLYMOUTH THEATRE — Thrilling ENTERTAINMENT! — ANGEL STREET — "PERFECT" ENTERTAINMENT —GLOBE — with Ernest Lee Carl, Lynn Phillips, Byron McGrath — EVES. 55c to $2.20. MATS. THURS. AND SAT. 55c to $1.65. SAT. EVE. 55c to $2.75

WILBUR • Eves. 8:30—Mat. Tom'w — Amusing, Fascinating — Not to Be Missed"—POST. — Junior Miss — EVES: 55c to $2.75; WED. MAT. 55c to $1.65. SAT. MAT.: 55c to $2.20 (Tax Incl.)

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE — 2 WEEKS ONLY—EVES. 8:30—MAT. TOM'W — BOX OFFICE OPEN NOON TO 9 P. M. — IRVING BERLIN'S SOLDIER SHOW — Uncle Sam Presents — THIS IS THE ARMY — Cast of 300 Soldiers — Proceeds to Army Emergency Relief — No Mail or Telephone Orders

COLONIAL — LAST 2 TIMES | EVES. 8:30 | MAT. TOM'W — HERMAN SHUMLIN presents — The Great Big Doorstep — A New Comedy — by FRANCES GOODRICH and ALBERT HACKETT — with Dorothy GISH & Louis CALHERN — NIGHTS: $2.75-$2.20-$1.65-$1.10-$.83-$.55 — Sat. Mat.: $2.20-$1.65-$1.10-$.83-$.55

BOSTON (LECTURES)

TUES. EVE. 8:15 P.M. — EVE CURIE — "THEATRES OF WAR— INDIA, CHINA, RUSSIA" — Symphony Hall, 75c-$2.75

BOSTON CONCERTS

— In Aaron Richmond's Celebrity Series — SOPRANO STOSKA — "A handsome dramatic soprano voice . . remarkably fine singer."—Globe — SYMPHONY HALL — This Sun. Aft., 3:30 — $1.10 to $2.75

KREISLER — Sun. Aft., Nov. 29—Tickets Now!

NEW YORK (STAGE)

CRITIC'S PRIZE WINNER — 2ND YEAR — Clifton WEBB, Peggy WOOD, Leonora CORBETT, Mildred NATWICK — BLITHE SPIRIT — NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY — BOOTH THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:40 — Matinees Wednesday & Saturday 2:40

"A box-office hit, it is gay and heart-warming."—LIFE MAGAZINE — BROCK PEMBERTON presents — JANIE — Season's Laugh Success! — by Josephine Bentham & Herschel Williams — Directed by ANTOINETTE PERRY — HENRY MILLER'S, 43 St. E. of B'way. BRY. 9-3970 — 200 Good Seats, $1. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Thurs. & Sat.

"'Junior Miss' is a joy"—Watts, N. Trib. — JUNIOR MISS — LYCEUM THEA., 45 ST. E. of Broadway. CH. 4-4266 — Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Sat. 2:40. Sun. 3 P. M. — 250 SEATS ALWAYS AT $1.10

4th Year! "A PERFECT COMEDY" —ATKINSON, Times — LIFE WITH FATHER — with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY — EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 260 Seats at $1.10 — Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Sat. & Thanksgiving Day 2:40. — Mail Orders Promptly Filled

"A fine gay show."—Olin Downes, Times — NEW YORK'S NEW SWEETHEART — ROSALINDA — Max Reinhardt's Version of Johann Strauss' Operetta "Fledermaus" — Evgs. at 8:30—$1.10-$2.20 — Sat. & Thanksgiving Mats. $1.10-$2.75 Mats. 2:30 — 44TH ST. Thea., West of B'way. LA. 4-4377 — SEATS SELLING 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE

"Big and Generous."—The Christian Science Monitor — 50c to $1.50 at all Performances ex- | Plus — except Sat. Eves. 60c to $2.80 | Tax — Sonja Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present — STARS ON ICE — CENTER THEATRE, Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-5474 — Eves. Incl. Sun. 8:40. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Sun. — No Mon. Perf. — Holiday Mats. Nov. 26, 27, 28

DWIGHT DEERE WIMAN presents — FLORA ROBSON in THE DAMASK CHEEK — A NEW COMEDY — by JOHN van DRUTEN and LLOYD MORRIS — PLAYHOUSE, 48th St. E. of Broadway. Evgs. 8:30 — Mats. Wed., Sat. & Thanksgiving 2:30

A THEATRE GUILD PRODUCTION — PHILIP BARRY'S NEW COMEDY — WITHOUT LOVE — with KATHARINE HEPBURN — ELLIOTT NUGENT — ST. JAMES Theatre, 44th St. W. of Broadway — Evgs. 8:40. Mats. THURS. & SAT. at 2:40

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

Betty GRABLE • John PAYNE • Carmen MIRANDA — Cesar ROMERO • HARRY JAMES AND HIS BAND — "SPRINGTIME IN THE ROCKIES" — ★ PLUS BIG STAGE SHOW ★ — BUY A WAR BOND at the ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St. — Doors Open 10:30 A. M.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Boston Opera House—"This Is the Army," by Irving Berlin, and staged by Ezra Stone. 3:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Majestic—"Private Lives," by Noel Coward. Featuring Ruth Chatterton and Ralph Forbes. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—"Angel Street," melodrama by Patrick Hamilton, featuring Ernest Cossart, Lynn Phillips, Byron McGrath. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Junior Miss," by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields, Cora Sue Collins, Peggy Romano, Robert Allen, Catharine Anderson. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Colonial—"The Great Big Doorsteps," by Frances Goodrich and Albert Hackett. Featuring Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Little Theater

Playhouse—"The Second Man," by S. N. Behrman. Presented by the New England Repertory Company. 8:30.

Peabody Playhouse—"The Lady from the Sea," by Ibsen. Presented by the Tributary Theater. 8:30.

Music

Jordan Hall—Concert by Conrad Thibault, baritone. Alderson Mowbray, accompanist. 8:30.

Dance

New England Mutual Hall — Program of dance by Devi Dja and her Bali Java dancers. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Bijou—"Reluctant Dragon," 10:45 a. m. 1:55, 5:10, 8:20. "Talk of the Town," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur, Ronald Colman. 9:30 a. m., 12, 3:10, 6:20, 9:30.

Exeter—"Highways by Night," Richard Carlson. 2:10, 5:15, 8:15. "Footlight Serenade," Betty Grable, John Payne, Victor Mature. 3:30, 6:30, 9:35.

Fenway—"Flying Tigers," John Wayne, John Carroll, Anna Lee. 11:50 a. m., 3, 6:15, 9:30. "Sunday Punch," William Lundigan, Jean Rogers. 1:35, 4:50, 8.

Fine Arts—"Inside of Britain," Leslie Howard. 1:15, 3:45, 6:15, 8:45. "Hidden Hunger" 1, 3:25, 5:35, 8:25.

Keith Memorial—"The Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien, George Murphy. 9:30 a. m., 12:07, 2:41, 5:10, 7:44, 10:26. "Moonlight in Havana," Allan Jones, 11:05 a. m., 1:30, 4:08, 6:42, 9:16.

Kenmore—"Sergeant York," Gary Cooper, 2:20, 5:40, 9:15. "The Night Before the Divorce," Lynn Bari, 1, 4:35, 8.

Metropolitan—"Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:35, 9:25. "Busses Roar," Richard Travis. 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Modern—"Iceland," Sonja Henie. 10:40 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 6:55, 9:40. "Berlin Correspondent," Diana Andrews, Virginia Gilmore 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:35, 8:25.

Normandie—"Farewell to Arms," 10:35 a. m., 1:30, 4:30, 7:15, 10:05. "The Yanks are Coming," Maxie Rosenbloom. 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:55, 5:50, 8:40.

Old South Newsreel Theater—"March of Time," "Mr. and Mrs. America," "Kaltenborn," Pat McCrary," cartoons and latest headline news. Continuous from 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Orpheum—"My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne, Janet Blair. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. "The Spirit of Stanford," Frankie Albert. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:40, 8:50.

Paramount—"Flying Tigers," John Wayne, John Carroll, Anna Lee. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:35, 9:50. "Sunday Punch," William Lundigan, Jean Rogers. 11:15 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:30.

RKO-Boston—"Manila Calling," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. 10 a. m., 12:30, 2:55, 5:25, 7:55, 10:25. Stage Show: 11:30 a. m., 1:55, 4:25, 6:55, 9:30.

Scollay—"Iceland," Sonja Henie. 10:05 a. m., 12:55, 3:48, 6:35, 9:30. "Berlin Correspondent," Dana Andrews, Virginia Gilmore. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:20, 8:15.

South Station Theater—"Latest March of Time," "Information Please," "Leon Errol comedy," "Popeye," "Jan Savitt's Orchestra," "Air Corps Training," latest newsreels and other shorts. Continuous 9:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Sunday, continuous 1-11 p. m.

State—"My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne, Janet Blair. 12:33, 3:45, 6:57, 10:09. "Spirit of Stanford," Frankie Alpert. 11:15 a. m., 2:27, 5:39.

Telepix—"March of Time," "Information Please," "Popular Science," "Travel," cartoons and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Enemy Agents Meet Ellery Queen," "William Gargan, Margaret Lindsay. 10:40 a. m., 12:50, 3:10, 5:25, 7:40, 10. "Timber," Leo Carillo. 9:35, 11:40 a. m., 2:05, 4:20, 6:40, 8:50.

Tremont—"Beyond the Blue Horizon," Dorothy Lamour. 9:55 a. m., 1:25, 4:55, 8:25. "Comrade X," 11:25 a. m., 2:55, 6:25, 9:50.

Uptown—"Here We Go Again," Fibber McGee, Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy. 2:35, 5:30, 8:25. "The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley, Roddy McDowall. 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50.

Washington Street Olympia—"Here We Go Again," Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy. 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:55, 9:45. "I Live on Danger," Chester Morris. 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:40, 8:30.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Panama Hattie," Ann Sothern, Ben Blue. "Highways by Night," Richard Carlson. 1:45, 8.

Allston: "You're Telling Me," Hugh Herbert, Ann Gwynne. "Danger in the Pacific," Dick Foran, Leo Carrillo. 2, 4.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Jackass Mail," Wallace Beery. "A-Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 1:45, 8.

Regent: "Ten Gentlemen from West Point," Maureen O'Hara, George Montgomery. "I Was Framed," M. Ames. 2. Continuous from 8:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. Selected short subjects. 1:45. Continuous from 8:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Jackass Mail," Wallace Beery. "Twin Beds," George Brent, Joan Bennett. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Talk of the Town," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur. 2:16, 6, 9:15. "Dr. Broadway," Macdonald Carey. 4:15, 8.

Coolidge Corner: "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth. 3:05, 6:05, 9:10. "Brooklyn Orchid," Marjorie Woodworth. 2, 5, 8:05.

Cleveland Circle: "Wake Island," Brian Donlevy, Robert Preston. "Tombstone," Richard Dix. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Footlight Serenade," Betty Grable, John Payne. "I Live on Danger," Chester Morris. 2, 8.

University: "The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley, Rody McDowall. 3:05, 6:20, 9:40. "Highways by Night," Richard Carlson. 1:45, 5, 8:20.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Atlantic Convoy," John Beal, Virginia Field. "Hillbilly Blitzkrieg," Edgar Kennedy. 2, 7.

Strand: "Footlight Serenade," John Payne, Betty Grable. 3:14, 9:14. "I Live on Danger," Chester Morris. 1:5, 7:55.

Codman Square: "The General Died at Dawn," Gary Cooper, Madeleine Carroll. 3:21, 9:21. "The Postman Didn't Ring," Richard Travis, Brenda Joyce. 1:47, 7:47.

Upham's Corner: "Juke Box Jenny," Ken Murray. 12:30, 2:06, 5:40, 8:10. "Invisible Agent," Ilona Massey, Jon Hall. 1:40, 4:10, 6:40, 9:30.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Eqleston: "Jackass Mail," Wallace Beery. "Joan of Ozarks," Joe E. Brown, Judy Canova. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. 3:15, 7, 9:39. "Juke Box Jenny," Ken Murray, Harriet Hilliard. 2:07, 8:30.

Park: "Invisible Agent," Jon Hall, Ilona Massey. "True to the Army," Judy Canova, Alan Jones. 2, 7.

FINGHAM—New Lering Hall: "Somewhere I'll Find You," Clark Gable, Lana Turner. "Treat 'Em Rough," Peggy Moran, Eddie Albert. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Little Tokyo, U. S. A.," Preston Foster, Brenda Joyce. "Sweater Girl," Eddie Bracken, June Priesser. 1:45, 8.

Hyde Park: "Eagle Squadron," Robert Stack. 3:11, 9:11. "Down Texas Way," Buck Jones. 2:10, 8:10.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Wake Island," Brian Donlevy, Robert Preston. "A Haunting We Will Go," Laurel and Hardy. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington, "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature. 2:30, 6:15 "Drums of the Congo," Peggy Moran. 4:10, 9:55.

MALDEN—Granada: "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth, Ginger Rogers. 2:48, 5:36, 9:08. "Highways by Night," Richard Carlson. 1:30, 4:45, 8.

Maplewood: "Crossroads," William Powell, Hedy Lamarr. 3:20, 9:05. "Not a Ladies' Man," Paul Kelly, Fay Wray. 2:15, 8.

Mystic: "Here We Go Again," Fibber McGee, Charlie McCarthy, Edgar Bergen. 2:35, 8:25. "Gambling Lady," Barbara Stanwyck. 3:55, 7, 9:45.

Orpheum: "Wings for the Eagle," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. 3:15, 8:25. "Ghost Town Law," 2:10, 7, 9:55.

Strand: "Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor. 3:10, 8:20. "I Live on Danger," Chester Morris, Jean Parker. 1:50, 6:55, 10.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Footlight Serenade," Betty Grable, Victor Mature. "I Live on Danger," Chester Morris, Jean Parker. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Fellway: "The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. "Spy Ship," Craig Stevens. 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "Give Out Sisters," Andrews Sisters. "Thru Different Eyes," Frank Craven, Mary Howard. 1:45, 7:45.

Square: "Law of the Tropics," Jeffrey Lynn, Constance Bennett. 2:20, 5:20, 8:15. "Remarkable Andrew," William Holden, Ellen Drew. 12:55, 3:40, 6:40, 9:30.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. "Thru Different Eyes," Frank Craven, Mary Howard. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Here We Go Again," Edgar Bergen, Fibber McGee, Charlie McCarthy. "Pierre of the Plains," Ruth Hussey. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM — Needham: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. "Man Who Wouldn't Die," Lloyd Nolan. 2, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Pied Piper," Monty Woolley, Roddy McDowall. "Tombstone," Richard Dix. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Kennell Murder," William Powell, Mary Astor. "Hi Neighbor," Lulubelle, Scotty, Jean Parker. 2, 8.

Strand: "The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley, Roddy McDowall. "Escape from Crime," Richard Travis. 2, 8.

REVERE—Revere: "The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley, Roddy McDowall. "Little Tokyo, U. S. A." Preston Foster. 2, 8.

Boulevard: "The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley, Roddy McDowall. "Little Tokyo," U. S. A." Preston Foster. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "The Magnificent Dope," Henry Fonda. "Grand Central Murder," Van Heflin. 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Water Pidgeon. Selected short subjects. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Tragedy at Midnight," Margaret Lindsay John Howard. 2:19, 8:04. "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. 3:41, 9:26.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Footlight Serenade," Betty Grable, Victor Mature. "I Live on Danger," Chester Morris. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown: "Ten Gentlemen from West Point," Maureen O'Hara, George Montgomery. "Today I Hang," Mona Barrie. 1:45, 7:45.

Coolidge: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astair. "I Was Framed," M. Ames. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Holiday Inn," Bing Crosby, Fred Astaire. "Lady Gangster," Faye Emerson. 2, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "The Talk of the Town," Jean Arthur, Cary Grant, Ronald Colman. "Mr. Blabbermouth." Also A. E. F. North African Invasion. 2:15 7:45, daily except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Pardon My Sarong," Abbott and Costello. "Man Who Wouldn't Die," Lloyd Nolan. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "The Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. 3:27, 7:57. "Fingers at the Window," Lew Ayres, Basil Rathbone. 2:10, 6:30, 9:55.

Hoover Urges Plans to Feed World's Needy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 20—Foor for 500,000,000 undernourished persons, many of them starving children, will have to be found with urgent speed after this war, and the time to begin preparing an adequate relief organization is now, Herbert Hoover declares in an article comparing future needs with those after the last war.

"Some European countries—Norway, Holland, Belgium, France, Greece, Poland, Yugoslavia and the Baltic states—will be much worse off than last time," Mr. Hoover writes in Collier's.

"Certainly the amount of food required to meet the emergency cannot be less than after the First World War, even if the war should end tomorrow," writes Mr. Hoover. "The ultimate need will depend on the length of the war, as that controls the degree of the demoralization in domestic supplies.

"Russia will need food help during this war; and afterward, with lands despoiled and scorched by the Germans, there will be tens of millions to add to the prospective totals.

"China's normal food supply is a bare subsistence level and therefore shortage spreads disaster even faster than in countries of higher standards. Despoiled and ravaged by Japan, she will have scores of millions to add to these vast totals."

Referring to promises by President Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Churchill that people in devastated areas will be fed as soon as possible, Mr. Hoover says preparations must begin long before the war ends.

"That preparedness means some new direction and new strategy for American agriculture," he continues. "It means preparation of supplies from South America. It means advance agreements with our allies as to control of world supplies, finance, shipping and administration. It means creation of organization in advance, with an understanding of the huge volumes needed, the kind of food needed, the source of these supplies, their transportation, distribution, and the economic, social and political problems which must be met.

"There are more Horsemen that follow modern war than at the time the Apocalypse was written. In modern total war, Famine and Pestilence are accompanied by four new recruits whose names are Revolution, Unemployment, Suspicion and Hate. These additional destroyers make the job harder to manage.

"That there is and will be famine needs little demonstration. Already 148,000,000 people in the occupied democracies in Europe and Asia are short of food; millions of them are actually starving, and our allies are obviously running on very short rations.

'Looks Good Up There'

Fronske Studio

In Arizona's Snow Bowl

Scene at the 10,000-foot level in the San Francisco peaks, near Flagstaff, Ariz., just south of the Grand Canyon in northern Arizona.

Is There Skiing in Arizona? Yes. And It's 'Wonderful'

Monitor Traveltalk

By M. Le Tour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FLAGSTAFF, Ariz.—Skiing in Arizona!?

This exclamatory question, given with rising inflection, has been uttered countless times, and undoubtedly will continue to be uttered far into the future.

The answer is, Yes, indeed! Quite so! And Wonderful!

But, skiing in the desert! Here the answer is that Arizona is not all desert. Up in its northern part, just south of the world-famous Grand Canyon of the Colorado River, there is a high, partly-timbered plateau, punctuated by the rounded, volcanic cones of the San Francisco Peaks, topmost of which is 13,000 feet above sea level.

Skiing season for Arizonans is from December to May, in ordinary years. Flagstaffians, who are custodians, so to speak, of the Coconino County highlands, have named their mountain skiing area "the Snow Bowl," and this year as usual invite the wide world to come and see the Grand Canyon, ski in the crisp, dry air of the desert highlands, explore the canyons and mesas, see the lower desert at its fairest in the season of winter rain.

In ordinary years the Flagstaff Chamber of Commerce prepares for and programs a carnival time at the peak of the skiing season. Flagstaff holds more or less open house, especially at week ends, when visitors come from Navada, California, Utah, New Mexico, and even Texas to try their prowess at mountain coasting, standing erect.

This year it is different. Gasoline and tires have been important factors in bringing the crowds up from the lowlands, and in from the neighboring states. The railroads and bus lines are busy with wartime traffic. Some extra wide open spaces insulate the Arizona Snow Bowl from many person who formerly enjoyed winter trips to this rare highland country.

Travel from Flagstaff to the Snow Bowl must be by motor only. Flagstaff, forest-rimmed on its upper slopes, is at a 7,000-foot elevation. Snow Bowl is at 10,000 feet. Mt. Humphrey, highest of the San Francisco Peaks, towers 3,000 feet above the Snow Bowl.

Whether the two lifts at Snow Bowl will operate this coming winter depends on the demand. What proportion of the customary crowds will come can only be guessed.

There are many student aviators and other members of the United States armed forces in the lower desert country farther south. These have come to Arizona from all parts of the nation, many from other regions where skiing is a prime winter sport, and many others will want to visit the snow-clad range they can see from afar on clear days.

"We will exert ourselves for them," says Leo Weaver, former cattleman, picturesque secretary of the Flagstaff Chamber of Commerce.

Highway 66, a popular route from Southern California to Texas and the Midwest, is not nerely as heavily traveled as it was, say, a year ago. The Santa Fé railway, whose freight and passenger trains seem like an endless stream through Flagstaff these days and nights, does not just now urge the public to see America. Like most of the other railroads, its advice is "Travel if you must."

Flagstaff and Coconino County—the high country—still list their wonders. The Painted Desert, Navajo land and Hopi land, ancient cliff dwellings, volcano craters, petrified forest, scenic Oak Creek Canyon, ancient Indian pueblos, Meteor Crater, lava beds, ice caves, and so forth.

"Arizon's Perfect Summerland," as the high country calls itself, was just swinging into full stride as a winter resort whose different scenery and skiing facilities were attractive.

"Transportation will certainly affect this activity," says Leo Weaver, official spokesman for the highlands.

Those who can find time and transportation this coming winter for a visit to northern Arizona, may be assured that this spokesman's promise, "We will exert ourselves," holds for them, too.

Willkie Cut Darlan Stab By 'Request'

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (AP)—Wendell Willkie said last night that at the request of Secretary of War Stimson he dropped a reference to Admiral Darlan as "Hitler's tool" from his Herald Tribune Forum speech.

Asked about reports that Mr. Stimson telephoned him 45 minutes before he spoke last Monday night requesting elimination of the reference on the grounds that it "might upset" Admiral Darlan and interfere with the North African campaign, Mr. Willkie said:

"The facts are substantially correct."

A 12-hour censorship on interpretative stories on the speech by British correspondents, making it impossible for the dispatches to get abroad until late Tuesday morning, was revealed by Don Iddon, chief correspondent in the United States for the London Daily Mail and associated newspapers.

Mr. Iddon said that censors advised him that they would only clear the Darlan references in Willkie's speech if Mr. Iddon interpreted Mr. Willkie's remarks as referring to the Vichy policy of the American Government as it existed before the North African invasion instead of describing Mr. Willkie's comments as criticism of the present dealings with Admiral Darlan.

Mr. Iddon said that although he filed his story about 4:30 p. m., Monday, he was not notified of its clearance by censors until 10 a. m., Tuesday, about 12 hours after Mr. Willkie spoke.

Mr. Willkie's original text contained the paragraph:

"Shall we in American be quiet, for instance, when our leaders after promising freedom to the French people, put in control over them the very man who had helped to enslave them? Shall we be quiet when we see our Government's long appeasement of Vichy find its logical conclusion in our collaboration with Darlan, Hitler's tool? Such collaboration outrages the spirit of free people everywhere, whatever expediency dictates it."

The only portion of this paragraph which Mr. Willkie used after his telephone conversation with Secretary Stimson was:

"Shall we be quiet when we see our State Department's long appeasement of Vichy?"

Commenting on the fact that President Roosevelt had referred to Admiral Darlan's position at his press conference Tuesday afternoon, Mr. Willkie said:

"I was happy to see that the President confirmed what I wrote, but was unable to deliver about Darlan. The more I see of some of our censorship, the less I think of it."

The President at that time said "we are opposed to French ministers who support Hitler and the Axis" and added "the present temporary arrangement in North and West Africa is only a temporary expedient justified solely by the stress of battle."

Long Delay Denied

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (AP)—The Office of Censorship denied today that there was any long delay in transmitting for use abroad press dispatches on a speech made Monday night by Wendell L. Willkie in which he deleted from his prepared text a reference to Admiral Darlan as "Hitler's tool."

All dispatches filed on the speech were cleared before midnight, a Censorship Office spokesman said.

Don Iddon, chief correspondent in the United States for the London Daily Mail, said that he had not been notified until 10 a. m. Tuesday that his story had cleared, but explained today that he had no intention of implying that transmission had been held up until that time. He said he had not been advised what time his dispatch was sent.

Washington Kin Upholds Griffin

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (AP) — A self-described descendant of the nation's first President described William Griffin, charged with conspiracy to undermine the morale of the armed forces, as "a man like George Washington — he couldn't tell a lie."

The Rev. Richard Blackburn Washington, pastor of the Roman Catholic Shrine of the Sacred Heart, Hot Springs, Va., testified for the publisher of the New York Enquirer Nov. 18 at procedings in which the government seeks to remove Mr. Griffin to Washington for trial on the conspiracy indictment.

The priest said he had known Mr. Griffin for about 15 years and that "his reputation is 100 per cent as to citizenship and the highest for patriotism."

Also appearing in Mr. Griffin's behalf, former Magistrate Benjamin E. Greenspan said he was responsible for Mr. Griffin's meeting with George Sylvester Viereck, convicted Nazi agent.

Mr. Greenspan testified that he persuaded Mr. Griffin to go to Viereck in an effort to induce Hitler, through Viereck, to alleviate the plight of German Jews.

Syd Boehm, reporter for the New York Journal-American, testified that in 1941 he saw Mr. Griffin's name on a "purge list" of the German-American Bund.

U. S. Land Seizures May Equal All N. E.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP) — The Justice Department estimates that, at the present rate of land acquisition, the Government will take over in this war an area equal to the whole territory of the New England States—more than 30,000,000 acres. Acquisitions so far total about 12,000,000 acres which, with buildings, are valued at $284,000,000.

In a number of cases, the acquisition was not a piece of land. For instance, the huge Stevens Hotel in Chicago, now used by the Army, is one of the properties that has been taken over.

A honey bee farm in Mississippi, a pier in New York City—the one where the overturned Liner Normandie rests—a California oil field, several private estates, are among other acquisitions. All the tracts are paid for, either by agreement or court action.

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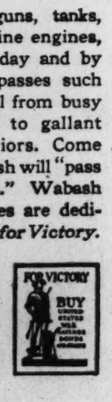

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The Home Forum

Overcoming the Foe Within

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE is an abundance of beauty and goodness in the world. Yet in human experience many times it is believed that one is deprived of happiness and well-being through an outside influence, an individual, or a restrictive law. Or there may be difficulties pertaining to food, climate, or other material conditions. The cause of human misery, however, may be said to be the foe within, the evil thought, which darkens and harms.

Evil thoughts are harmful to those who harbor them, for they undermine self-control and self-discipline, and through them one may become the self-bound victim of evil habits or passions. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 407), **"If man is not victorious over the passions, they crush out happiness, health, and manhood."** Starting from the premise of God's allness and power, and the consequent nothingness and powerlessness of evil, Christian Science teaches its students how to deal with evil thoughts. One must cast out the foe within, the evil thought, and entertain only good and spiritual thoughts, which reflect God. These will build a spiritual stronghold, which will prove impregnable to evil suggestions or beliefs.

Christ Jesus, the Way-shower, allowed no evil to enter his thinking. He proved by his words and works that evil is no part of God's creation, which includes man made in His image and likeness. Upon meeting in the temple a man who had been ill for a number of years and whom he had restored to health at the pool of Bethesda, Jesus said to him (John 5:14), **"Behold, thou art made whole: sin no more, lest a worse thing come unto thee."** The Master thus warned him against the foe within, the evil thoughts or passions which "crush out happiness, health, and manhood." Having healed him, Christ Jesus taught him how to remain in this true consciousness of health and holiness.

⁂

Christian Science shows the nothingness of evil or mortal mind. This does not, however, mean that evil should be disregarded or ignored. Evil thoughts, admitted as real and true, lead to wrong acts and inharmony. They obscure the uplifting, helpful, and good thoughts, the real thoughts which come from God and which enable one to prevent evil entering into consciousness. In healing sickness and sin, Christ Jesus used this method, proving that God's man expresses "happiness, health, and manhood." Filling one's consciousness with thoughts of love, tenderness, meekness, courage, and hope brings many blessings into human experience, for in so doing one lets God, the only power and presence, govern his thinking and living.

It is necessary to entertain good thoughts and to guard against the tendency to listen to and accept as true and powerful the claims of mortal mind. Many find themselves in circumstances wherein thought is easily permeated with evil tidings and forebodings, and these erroneous thoughts may bring mental and physical disturbance. Rejecting, in the manner taught by Christian Science, the false claims of so-called evil powers, and replacing material beliefs with spiritual thoughts, brings peace of mind, strength to endure hardships and trying circumstances, and assures an ultimate victory over error.

⁂

The well-known history of Joseph gives a clear example of how evil suggestions may be rejected and evil acts proved powerless. Because they were jealous of him, Joseph's brothers sold him as a slave into Egypt. In the house of the Egyptian, because his good thoughts did not yield to her evil ones, the wife of his master, Potiphar, caused Joseph's imprisonment. Joseph, however, shut out from his consciousness the foe to human well-being, refused to give his consent to evil thoughts and acts which tried to separate him from God, Life, Truth, and Love. Clinging steadfastly to God, he not only was released from prison but was appointed to a position second only to that of Pharaoh. Because he was governed under trying circumstances by spiritual thoughts, and did not accept evil thoughts as real and powerful, Joseph was enabled to become a blessing to the people among whom he lived, and to his own family.

So it will ever be. In order to enjoy "happiness, health, and manhood" it is necessary to reject from one's consciousness evil suggestions. This can be done through withstanding and rejecting the foe within, and filling one's thoughts with that which is good, pure, and Godlike.

⁂

Thousands of individuals have proved the efficacy of Christian Science in overcoming evil thoughts, such as hate, resentment, fear, and depression. These evil thoughts have been found many times to be the cause of bodily ailments and unhappy experiences. As one's thinking is changed from material contemplation to spiritual understanding, the foe within is overcome, and health and strength, happiness and well-being, become established facts in one's present experience.

In the aforementioned textbook, Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 392): **"Stand porter at the door of thought. Admitting only such conclusions as you wish realized in bodily results, you will control yourself harmoniously."** It is a simple method, yet it overcomes difficult and adverse circumstances and restores to health those suffering from physical difficulties. The foe within, when perceived, rejected, and guarded against, is proved powerless. Good and spiritual thoughts entertained and cherished bring freedom, joy, and health, proving God's power and presence.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish]

By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"NOVEMBER MISTS": *A Line Etching and Aquatint by Hartwell Priest*

IF YOU LIKE TO BE OUT in rainy weather, you will know how trees look in the mist, fading and fading away like shadows until nothing but pearly white remains, while the foreground branches stand out clear and steady against the gray softness. In the late fall, looking into the depths of a wood when all the leaves are gone, the outlines of the branches seem interlaced and confused. Only the cloaking magic of mist sets the trees apart and brings out clear silhouettes in the foreground. In this case, the artist was enabled to catch the delicate grace and rhythm of dogwood branches.

The drawing for this etching was made in a wooded spot near Bronxville, in New York's Westchester County. Both aquatint and line etching were used in getting this effect upon the copper. This print is included in the permanent collection of the Library of Congress.

Line etching is made by drawing through a thin surface coating of wax with a sharp instrument and allowing acid to work through these lines into the metal. Aquatint, on the other hand, produces only a surface tone; here the acid works through a coat of porous, powdered rosin, producing tiny surface holes which later print in varying shades of gray. By the use of aquatint in this etching an effect of atmosphere, almost of color, is obtained which is difficult to achieve by the use of line etching alone.

Övervinnandet av den inre fienden

Översättning från engelskan av ovanstående artikel i Kristen Vetenskap

SKÖNHET och godhet finnas i överflöd i världen. Inom mänsklig erfarenhet antages dock ofta, att någon blivit berövad lycka och välgång genom något yttre inflytande, någon individ eller någon hämmande lag. Eller också har han mångahanda svårigheter beträffande föda, klimat eller andra materiella omständigheter. Emellertid kan orsaken till allt mänskligt elände sägas vara den inre fienden, den onda tanken, som förmörkar och skadar.

Onda tankar äro skadliga för dem som hysa dem, ty de undergräva självkontroll och självdisciplin, och de kunna göra människan till slav under dåliga vanor och onda lidelser. Mary Baker Eddy, upptäckaren och grundaren av Kristen Vetenskap, skriver i Kristen Vetenskaps lärobok, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften] (sid. 407): "Om människan icke besegrar lidelserna, fördärva de lycka, hälsa och sann människonatur." Kristen Vetenskap utgår från förutsättningen om Guds allhet och makt och den därav följande intigheten och maktlösheten av det onda och undervisar sina lärjungar om, huru de skola handskas med onda tankar. De måste driva ut den inre fienden, den onda tanken, och endast hysa goda och andliga tankar, som återspegla Gud. Dessa bygga ett andligt fäste, som är ogenomträngligt för onda suggestioner eller föreställningar.

Kristus Jesus, Vägvisaren, tillät intet ont att inkomma i sina tankar. Han bevisade genom sina ord och gärningar, att det onda icke utgör någon del av Guds skapelse, vilken inbegriper människan, skapad till Hans avbild och likhet. När Jesus i templet mötte en man, som varit sjuk i många år och som han återställt till hälsa vid dammen i Betesda, sade Jesus till honom (Joh. 5:14): "Se, du har blivit frisk; synda icke härefter, på det att icke något värre må vederfaras dig." Så varnade Mästaren honom för den inre fienden, de onda tankar eller lidelser, vilka "fördärva lycka, hälsa och sann människonatur." Efter att ha helat honom lärde Kristus Jesus honom att förbliva i detta sanna medvetande om hälsa och helighet.

Kristen Vetenskap visar intigheten av det onda eller dödligt sinne. Detta betyder emellertid icke, att det onda bör förbises eller ignoreras. Onda tankar, som få tillträde såsom verkliga och sanna, leda till orätta handlingar och disharmoni. De bortskymma de upplyftande, hjälpande och goda tankarna, de verkliga tankarna. Dessa komma från Gud och hjälpa oss att förekomma det ondas inträngande i medvetandet. Kristus Jesus använde denna metod vid helandet av sjukdom och synd och bevisade, att Guds människa uttrycker "lycka, hälsa och sann människonatur." Genom att fylla medvetandet med tankar av kärlek, ömhet, saktmod, mod och hopp tillföres människans erfarenhet många välsignelser, ty den som gör detta låter Gud, den enda makten och närvaron, styra hans tänkande och liv.

Det är nödvändigt att hysa goda tankar och att akta sig för benägenheten att lyssna till det dödliga sinnets krav och antaga dem såsom sanna och mäktiga. Mången befinner sig i omständigheter, där tanken lätt påverkas av dåliga nyheter och onda aningar, och dessa felaktiga tankar kunna åstadkomma mentala och fysiska störningar. Att tillbakavisa de så kallade onda makternas falska krav på det sätt, som Kristen Vetenskap lär, och ersätta materiella föreställningar med andliga tankar, bringar sinnesfrid, kraft att uthärda svårigheter och påfrestande omständigheter samt tillförsäkrar oss slutlig seger över villfarelsen.

Josefs välkända historia giver ett tydligt exempel på huru onda suggestioner kunna tillbakavisas och onda gärningar bevisas maktlösa. Emedan Josefs bröder voro svartsjuka på honom, förorsakade de, att han såldes såsom slav till Egypten. I egyptiern Potifars hus föranledde husbondens hustru, att Josef blev kastad i fängelse, emedan hans goda tankar icke gåvo efter för hennes onda. Men Josef utestängde från sitt medvetande fienden till mänsklig välgång och vägrade att lämna sitt samtycke till onda tankar och handlingar, vilka sökte skilja honom från Gud, Liv, Sanning och Kärlek. Till följd av att han ståndaktigt höll sig till Gud, blev han icke blott frigiven ur fängelset utan blev även utsedd till en ställning, som icke stod tillbaka för någon annan än Faraos. Emedan han under prövande förhållanden lät sig styras av andliga tankar och icke antog onda tankar såsom verkliga och mäktiga, kunde han bliva till välsignelse för det folk han levde ibland och för sin egen familj.

Så kommer det alltid att vara. För att komma i åtnjutande av "lycka, hälsa och sann människonatur" är det nödvändigt att utesluta onda suggestioner ur sitt medvetande. Detta kan göras genom att motstå och tillbakavisa den inre fienden och fylla sina tankar med det som är gott, rent och likt Gud.

Tusenden ha bevisat Kristen Vetenskaps effektivitet i övervinnandet av onda tankar, såsom hat, agg, fruktan och nedslagenhet. Dessa onda tankar ha många gånger befunnits vara orsaken till kroppsliga åkommor och sorgliga erfarenheter. Alltefter sin människans tänkande förändras från en materiell åskådning till andlig förståelse övervinnes den inre fienden, och hälsa och styrka, lycka och välgång bliva stadigvarande fakta i hennes nuvarande erfarenhet.

Mrs. Eddy skriver i den nyssnämnda läroboken (sid. 392): "Stå vakt vid tankens port. Genom att lämna tillträde endast åt sådana slutsatser, som du önskar se förverkligade i kroppsliga effekter, kommer du att styra dig själv harmoniskt." Det är en enkel metod, men likväl övervinner den svåra och motiga omständigheter och återställer till hälsa dem som lida av fysiska åkommor. När man varsebliver, tillbakavisar och försvarar sig mot den inre fienden, bevisas denne vara maktlös. Goda och andliga tankar, som hysas och omhuldas, bringa frihet, glädje och hälsa samt bevisa Guds makt och närvaro.

Upplysningar angående litteratur i Kristen Vetenskap, översatt till svenska, kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Searchlight on the Moon

Engines are out tonight among the stars.
From all the four horizons rise and flow
The lances of the searchlights, setting bars
To fence them where they go.

Now in a pincers they have caught the moon.
Pass, moon. And when these hours of shadows end
May we look up again from shining streets
To say, Pass, friend!

CHARLES MALAM

November Evening

There is a meditation on the time:
High in the elms
Late gold
Refines the shine of day.
My window sill
Silvers to early, earthly dusk;
And over the graying lawn
A child
Crosses to where the leaves pile
Dark and wet against the wall.

C. E. C.

The Big Lonesome

"YOU WILL NOT LIKE IT," warned Sign-Talker, all eager hope that we would not believe him, "when the Big Lonesome is on the trees." By the Big Lonesome, Sign-Talker meant the snow.

But we were young. The thought of spending an entire winter in the woods thrilled us. We did not *wish* to believe him.

So the cabin was built, of larch logs—tamaracks, they called them in the Flathead country. It occupied the center of the shore of a square bay on Flathead lake. The wooded slopes came down like sheltering arms from the hills behind the house. There was not a neighbor for miles on either side; only virgin timber back of us, and, before us, the lake, rimmed on the far shore by blue mountains, ten or twelve miles away.

⁂

We labored over the Divide from Helena in an early October snowstorm; but, when we arrived in the Flathead country, on the coastal side and at a lower altitude, the weather was still fine. Nights, of course, were frosty, and we felt them, because the mortar was not yet in our cabin. Labor difficulties in the summer had caused delay in getting out the logs and setting up the walls, and they had not long been built. Then logs must settle before they are "chinked."

To keep warm, we built great fires in our enormous fireplace, and Mother hung quilts around a part of the long living-room. Not exactly a stylish décor, and we shouldn't have liked some of our city friends to look in on us. But we were glad when Charley Russell, Montana's cowboy artist, came from Great Falls to be our first visitor.

⁂

Almost every year, when *Napi* was painting the leaves of the moose maples red, Charley and our father, Frank Linderman, who had received his name of Sign-Talker from the Indians, had liked to go hunting. Even now, when they no longer approved of hunting wild game for sport, they still got together. For Charley to live in, we pitched our Thunder Lodge—painted long ago for Sign-Talker by the Blackfeet women, Mrs. Buffalo-Body and Mrs. Running-Rabbit—on the northern point of the bay.

Mornings, Charley would hobble over the trail strewn with frost-wet, yellow larch needles, in his high-heeled cowboy boots, the ends of his red *voyageur* sash swinging, his breath white in the chill air.

"How! How! Hi-ee! How's the Swiss Family Robinson today?" he would call.

⁂

One night, I learned some nature lore. We had gone to bed, each with a heated stone from the fireless cooker wrapped in a Turkish towel to keep us warm. In my room, the moon shone brightly through the cracks between the logs, and I could hear the lake lapping on the cold shore stones. A deer whistling, in fact every sound, was accentuated in the keen air. Almost one could hear the larch needles drop.

Suddenly, *boom, boom, boom!*—and a confused whirring. I held my breath.

We had bought a second-hand machine to pump water from the lake into our water system, and already Sign-Talker had had much trouble with it. I thought he was trying to start the pump; that we were out of water. Several times I almost persuaded myself to get into a heavy coat and go down to the pumphouse at the water's edge to offer help.

Finally the percussion in the woods ceased, and I concluded thankfully that Sign-Talker had given up. Next morning, fresh and pleased, he inquired: "Who heard the pheasants drumming last night?"

⁂

It was almost Thanksgiving when the snow arrived. I remember standing in a grove of young firs northwest of the house, watching "the noiseless work of the sky." Wherever the eye looked, the horizon, and even the middle distance, were blotted out by whirling flakes.

In a town, when you awaken on a snowy morning, it is to the cheerful sound of your neighbor's shovel, scraping the snow from his front walk; the squeak, squeak of the milkman's running footsteps and the tinkle of his bottles; the rasping and chugging, as your neighbor on the other side tries to start the cold engine of his car. Man is digging himself out, is gaining control of the situation.

In the forest, there is not a sound—except, perhaps, of a pine-squirrel *cck! cck!* from a high limb. If there is a man peeping out from his door, he seems almost as small as the woodpecker surveying the world from a hole in a hollow tree. His footprints to the woodpile seem as unimportant as the rabbit's.

⁂

How shall I describe the Big Lonesome as I came to know it? It was trackless whiteness blanketing the steep hills outside our dining-room windows on a moonlight night. White mist rising from the bay on below-zero mornings, when we peered from under our blankets. Little featherweight footprints of mice and rabbits stippling the forest covering in mysterious comings and goings, ending suddenly at a hollow log. The broad footpad of a mountain lion's trail at the bottom of the front steps. The groaning of the ice in the bay with the movement of the water and our skating. The long blue shadows. The roseate afterglow on white peaks.

Suddenly a Chinook came. The woods were swept brown and had a fragrance, the juncos were here, and from the island came the gonk of wild geese! And, one March day, robins—at least twenty of them—called back and forth in the tree tops. It was spring!

VERNE LINDERMAN

On Decorating One's Autobiography

PHOTOGRAPHS EXPOSED to the light quickly fade, but these mental impressions of emotional moments (though they have never happened) put away in the dark, certainly develop fresh details and decorations, and it is only natural that they should. Hardly ever does the mind grasp the full significance of any incident immediately. It broods over it; it considers its relation to the past and its bearing on the future, and this play of the imagination, without which it remains a frozen fragment, has a tendency to enlarge and embellish; for the imagination is essentially a picture-making faculty, and as such it arranges and groups and composes. It is, for instance, a legitimate and time-honoured device of biographers and autobiographers alike—with the notable exception of Pepys—to give us verbatim reports of conversations between themselves and other important people long after these have taken place. As such it would be pedantic to deny the author the reasonable use of composition or imagination, provided he uses them with discretion. . . .

Readers, then, may properly demand of autobiographical authors that they should depend upon their memory rather than on their documents, and that when memory fails, as they struggle along the overgrown paths of the past, they should make sure that an imprudent step on to an attractive patch of vivid green should not land them in a bog-hole. In setting their scene, no one will grudge them a reasonable license in decoration in order to furnish what would otherwise be a bald narrative.—From "Final Edition," by E. F. BENSON. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

An Apple Pie in the Arctic

I SAT DOWN WEARILY with nostalgic memories, flipping over the pages of the camp book which had been with me for so many years. I read . . . the directions on how to pitch a tent (very amusing), advice on how to approach a bear, and a recipe for apple pie. . . .

The recipe for apple pie did something to me. I had a sudden fierce yearning for domesticity—for a warm place, with things being stirred up in a bowl! And suddenly I had the will to do.

"How'd you fellows like an apple pie for dinner?" I asked, creating a silence so shocked that you might think we had just heard a baby crying. I had kept my voice casual, as though apple pie for dinner were just something I hadn't got around to before. There was a cynical look on Doutt's face when I glanced at him, and a wondering look on George's. . . .

"Who's gonna provide it?" asked Doutt tauntingly, while George's mouth began to twitch in an effort not to smile too much.

"I just found a recipe," I answered calmly. "I'm thinking of trying it!" With a steady voice I read the recipe aloud to see whether or not we had all the ingredients: flour, lard, salt, apples, sugar. We had. George obligingly set out the sack of dried apples and began to fix a little more fire. . . .

With laboratory precision, I got out the necessary tools. The piepan would have to be one of our tin eating plates. For measuring ("You're just a dub! GOOD cooks don't measure!"), we had tin cups and teaspoons. From the large paraffin bag I took out three cups of dried apples and put them in a pail of water to soak up and to cook a little on top of the stove. While they simmered cozily, with soft watery sounds, I dumped flour onto a cloth laid on top of a packing-case. By this time I was dusty white in my stomach regions, but I had begun to enjoy myself long before. . . .

I did experience one dreadful moment when I realized that we had no oven. Of course we didn't! Why had I ever thought we did? The pie was ready. It looked like a real pie. I had punched generous holes all over it to let the steam escape. I had left the indentations of my thumb all around the edges. I had wanted to use up all the apples, and the center of the pie rose in a luscious-looking hump. There would be fat, whole-hearted pieces when it was done, something into which to sink the old tushes! But without an oven, would it ever *be* a pie? I admit I had my doubts. But if it must cook on top of the stove, then it must. And it did.

I put a lid over the pie to begin with, let it cook for some time that way, got scared and removed the lid for the second half of the operations. The thing cooked for a long while. The afternoon wore on with smells enough in the tent to drive us all crazy. The juice, melted with butter and sugar, ran down from the steam holes as the pie bubbled . . . chummily, and syrupy drippings fell and burned upon the stove top with incredibly promising fragrance. The sneerers had not been sneering for some time. The tent got warmer and warmer, and the smells richer and richer. . . . The seal, the snows, the terrible wind, the tired muscles and the wet clothes—all slipped away and peace stole in.

They all took a proprietary interest, giving the pie close and motherly scrutiny from time to time as though *they* had made it. . . About four o'clock it gave signs of shriveling up. We waited for it to brown, but it didn't. It had a creamy "cooked" look, however, and was; we all agreed, undoubtedly done! We lifted it from the stove to cool. . . .

How we admired ourselves as we sat down to a warm meal, the pie standing on top of the packing-case between the two candles. . . . We ate it all. It was soggy and thick, "like a cobbler," Doutt said critically.

"I call it a pie," I answered, and George beamed at the little joke and at the dripping piece which he held in his hand. They ate with gusto and no more comment.—From "Needle to the North—The Story of an Expedition to Ungava and the Belcher Islands," by ARTHUR C. TWOMEY. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

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The Country Speaks: Mexico

Indians March, Marching Every Day ..... *By Ta-de-Win*

"Uno—dos; uno—dos." They are marching, marching, every day, everywhere in Mexico! Indians, Mestizos—Mexicans all, preparing for the time when they may be called upon once more to fight for their independence.

After making a lengthy journey into remote districts of the republic, Isidro Candia, Chief of the Department of Indian Affairs in Mexico, was enthusiastic with the results he saw. With sparkling eyes he told me he was bringing back a welcome message to the President of the Republic, Manuel Avila Camacho. Primitive tribes in mountain regions and places where news of the world had not penetrated had listened intently to him as he explained the critical world situation. And then those Indians declared that they were as one man behind the President.

More recently still, President Camacho, with a retinue of dignitaries, including Señor Candia, went among the thousands of Otomis in the State of Hidalgo. They visited schools, agricultural centers and villages, and then and there plans were formulated for better roads, sanitation and water supply. Already 8,000,000 pesos have been appropriated for these Otomis. With presentation of National Flags, and greetings from the President himself, the Otomis, who dwell where living conditions are difficult, no longer feel like the forgotten man, but a vital part of the Mexican Republic, ready to protect their land against any invader. And whether in uniform or not, they are falling in line with the rest of Mexicans and marching to the words, "uno—dos; uno—dos!" Sometimes there is martial music, sometimes not, but their serious expressions make up for any lack of military fanfare.

Last August in Michoacan, that uno—dos was a familiar sound and one October morning in Oaxaca, the manager of the Monte Alban was rushing off with only a glass of orange juice for breakfast, and when asked what was the matter, said it was his turn to march to that refrain, uno—dos. When I asked Luis, our waiter, if he paraded he replied, "Oh, yes, every afternoon."

On Sunday mornings Mexican gentlemen are driven to Chapultepec Park in Mexico City by their chauffeurs. Then the Señor and his driver take their places in the marching line, for Mexico has tasted what it means to be a democracy, and intends to remain one.

We can tell from the expression of our elevator boy, or the Indian at the newsstand, whether the United Nations have won a victory or not. If the gains are decisive in our favor, smiles and cordial greetings are the order of the day. If otherwise, monosyllables and an air of solemnity replace the customary Mexican exuberance. And when the news is specially good our newsboy is so busy reading his paper that he lets us help ourselves, trusting that we will deposit the five centavos somewhere within his reach.

Mexico is their land and home, and daily Mestizos and Indians are confronted with factual reminders of it. Go downtown to the Zocalo, that plaza flanked by the National Palace on the east side, and the Municipal one on the south side, and where also the majority of tram lines and busses have their beginning and end. Within a radius of less than a mile from that Zocalo there is one patriotic street after another; milestones in Mexican history. On the west side is the 5th of May, the street which celebrates the victory over the French at Puebla, May 5, 1862. Paralleling that and just beyond the Avenue Francisco Madero is the 16th of September, a very important date in all Mexico. For on the eve of the 16th of September in 1810 Miguel Hidalgo began the fight for Mexican independence, and every year on the same day, from the balcony of the National Palace, the President reads a stirring message to the thousands gathered there in the Zocalo. Incidentally the 16th of September is a continuation of Independence Avenue.

Beyond the 16th of September comes Venustiano Carranza Avenue, which most appropriately leads into the 5th of February, for on that date in 1917 the Mexican Constitution was approved under the presidency of this same Venustiano Carranza at Querétano. This isn't the end either, for the 5th of February which enters the Zocalo from the south side is paralleled by the Avenue 20th of November, the day in 1910 when Francisco Madero started the Revolution, that Mexico might in very truth be a real Republic, and that it may remain so.

To Change the Subject:

Patriotic Travel Code ..... *By Rodney L. Brink*

Nearly everyone wants to be honestly patriotic; it goes almost without saying. Deeply, actually patriotic, that is; not just the singing or speaking kind.

Have you been on a railroad trip lately?

Big roadside signboards out our way virtually used to plead with autoists to give their cars a rest, especially on the long trips. There was a picture of a debonair citizen, air conditioned and resting comfortably in a luxurious train seat. "Next time try the train," was the slogan, half command, half plea. . . .

The man behind the ticket window at the downtown passenger office had his hands full. There was a short line of customers at his window and at every other window that was open. Each time he phoned for reservations there was a long, long wait before he could get an answer. Then the details of verifying the reservation.

The ticket man never once lost his patience. He was still friendly and courteous to each new person at his window. Ticket men as well as trainmen, both freight and passenger, are carrying an enormous load for the rest of us these days.

Just inside the ticket window lay two or three blotters with designs and wording printed in red, white, and blue. Each new customer's eye was bound to be attracted to the blotters while he waited for the reservation transaction to go through by phone.

"The Patriot's Travel Code," said the heading on the blotter. And then these pledges:

"I will make travel decisions as far ahead as I can.

"I will be prepared to accept available accommodations.

"I will buy round-trip tickets well in advance.

"I will make reservations as soon as possible.

"I will cancel reservations early if my plan changes.

"I will avoid week-end travel.

"I will forego travel luxuries when necessary.

"I will be considerate of others in my use of train facilitites.

"I will cheerfully release space if military needs require it."

The train you board several days later requires some advance pledging. Its cars are grimy and streaked. Its windows are dim with travel dirt, although this is its starting place. It is a work train, out to do its duty; not the pleasure train of yore.

Other trains and other locomotives on many sidings along the way have the same appearance of being overworked. The locomotives, especially, all look as if they had not had a good night's rest in a roundhouse for a long time.

In the dining car you read statistics concerning the number of men of the armed services transported in the last year. An amazing number. The railroad company tells you that it is trying its level best to serve the civilian population and keep the vital war trains, both passenger and freight, moving on schedule.

At one point your train stops in a veritable sea of military automobiles and trucks, all olive drab. On various sidings en route are freight trains which bear flat-car loads of Army tanks, outward bound.

In the evening dimness of one great train shed rests a troop train. The men—boys—inside are under orders not to leave the train. The interiors of their coaches are a maze of hanging coats and military equipment of all kinds. Some windows are open, but there is no sound of singing or laughter from within. The troop train is near tidewater, outward bound.

Two young infantry lieutenants from your own train pass the open windows of the trooper.

"Where you going, fellows?" you hear one ask the soldiers in a low voice.

Three or four answer in unison. "We don't know," they say.

Three short words. The real patriot's travel code in these days; making the wartime problems of civilian travel seem paltry in comparison.

Pro-Nazis in Denmark Busy on Annexation to Reich

Reich Envoy to Denmark rated as one of worst of Gestapo—Execution in sabotage cases coming

By Maurice Feldman

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Denmark's new Prime Minister, Eric Scavenius, is an advocate of complete German--Danish "collaboration." When the Nazi ambassador, Renthe Fink, was ordered to leave his post and diplomatic relations between Denmark and Germany were "interrupted," the German Foreign Office made it plain that it would only tolerate a Cabinet headed by Scavenius.

Simultaneous with the naming of Scavenius as Prime Minister came a report that the SS Obergruppenführer, Dr. Werner Best, had been appointed German envoy to Denmark. Dr. Best is one of the Gestapo's most brutal agents. His first task after Hitler came to power was to help lead the fight against the "left wing elements" in Germany. He is said to have been responsible for the deaths of thousands of men and women throughout Germany.

When Austria was occupied, Dr. Best was there. Mass killings in Poland, in Yugoslavia, and Slovakia were initiated by him. His presence in the Danish Capital needs no comment.

The Nazi SS is interfering in Danish domestic affairs more than ever before. Censorship has been introduced everywhere. Radio appearances, for instance, are only permitted if the Gestapo approves.

From Stockholm comes a report that the following changes may take place in Denmark in the near future:

Changes Due in Denmark

1. Appointment of Dr. Best as "Reichscommissar for Denmark."
2. Arming of all Danish Ships.
3. Capital penalty for acts of sabotage (up till now the Danish law was still used in proceedings against "saboteurs").
4. A larger contingent of Danish volunteers (about 50,000 men) to be sent to the Russian front, a contingent of Danish skilled workers to be sent to German factories, exports to Germany increased.

An article, which recently appeared in the Danish Nazi weekly "Kritisk Ugervue" states that Germany will no longer be "obliging" if Denmark reduces her exports to Germany.

The article says:

"If resistance gradually reduces our production so much that Germany loses interest altogether in Denmark's economic life, then we cannot expect to be obliging. Large-scale raising of pigs could be restarted if turnips and potatoes, which unlike grain are indestructible by severe winters, were used as fodder. But such production is impossible to start, because everywhere our farmers are told that England will win the last battle. It is not always said directly, but it is implied in everything that is happening, even through the actions and manner of speech of the Coalition leaders. [The National Coalition Cabinet includes members of the Social Democratic, Radical, Liberal and Conservative Parties.] Anyone can see quite clearly from the Coalition's behavior that it believes in England's victory. The corn withers in the fields, cattle die of starvation, and the population themselves eat the pigs so that nothing is left for export."

The Germans have done everything possible to win over the Danish farmers and to raise the prices of export commodities. This "concession" to the Danish farmers was made to create differences between the agricultural and the industrial populations. But the point is, that Germany has approved the rise of export prices as high as 35 per cent but has not paid for it. At least 40 per cent of the German purchases of Danish agricultural products are offset by a corresponding increase in the indebtedness of Germany to the Danish Currency Bank. Denmark's "loan" to Germany has already surpassed $525,000,000. This means that the Danish Government is paying for the exports of its farmers and some industrialists to Germany. The Reserves of the Danish State-Bank have already been used by the Nazis and inflation is today dominating Denmark's economic life.

The United Nations offensive in Africa has cheered the whole population of Denmark and at the same time has made the Nazis increasingly nervous. The Germans plainly fear an English invasion of the coast of Jutland and are building vast fortifications along the west coast.

Cautious on Sabotage

The general situation in Denmark up to the appointment of Scavenius as Prime Minister and Dr. Best as Gestapo chief for Denmark was summarized in an article in the Swedish liberal daily Goeteborgs Handel-och Sjoefartstidning, in which the paper's Copenhagen correspondent said:

"Apart from minor scattered attempts, no important acts of sabotage have been carried out in Denmark. All Danes most profoundly hold in contempt the Nazis in Denmark, but refrain from every form of sabotage against the German Wehrmacht.

"At present the Danish people will not let itself be driven to commit thoughtless acts of sabotage, but the Danes are increasingly indignant at witnessing the further breaches of promise. Within Labor circles powerful tendencies are making their influence felt.

"Recently three Danish workers in Hamburg were sentenced to death and three to long-term imprisonment, but the mentioning of this has been prohibited in Denmark. Nothing is known of whether the executions have been effected, but the news about the sentences has caused violent indignation, especially among Danish workers.

Norway's Plight Cited

"It will not be because of the so-called saboteurs, but will be the result solely of the game between the Danish Nazis and their foreign friends, if Norwegian conditions are introduced in Denmark.

"Of illegal papers, which are being circulated, we will especially mention 'Land of Folk,' and also the hectographed 'Frit Danmark.' A miniature edition of the London Weekly Times, which is dropped over Denmark weekly by British planes, is read more than anything else.

"All attempts at infiltration have completely failed. The German Nazis, who believe in having the Danes absolutely in hand, are becoming increasingly irritated and talking about sabotage in Denmark as being not corresponding with the wishes of the Danish people.

"Many quiet and sensible Danes expect that Norwegian conditions will be very soon introduced in Denmark because certain Berlin circles so wish. . . ."

Wide World

In the Name of "Protection"

The memory of those first Nazi planes thundering above peaceful Danish roofs nearly 18 months ago has not been allowed to melt into oblivion. This sight of German troops marching through the streets on that April 9 in the name of "protection" was but a prelude to all that has happened since.

Church Portfolio Given to Political Outsider

By Religious News Service

Stockholm, Nov. 20

Fears of Danish Christians that the advent of the Scavenius Cabinet might inaugurate a persecution of the Church have subsided as the result of the appointment of Valdemar Holboell as Minister of Church Affairs.

While favored by the Germans and Danish Nazis, Mr. Holboell is not considered a decided Nazi sympathizer. Prior to his appointment, Danish churchmen feared the post might be handed to some unscrupulous pro-Nazi.

Mr. Holboell has been a civil servant for many years. His administrative duties as former chief of the Church Department, and his confidential services for ecclesiastical and philanthropic groups have kept him far removed from politics.

Naming of Eric Scavenius as Prime Minister puts in a 'Quisling' of wide unpopularity.

By Theo von Merk

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The complete annexation of Denmark by Nazi Germany is apparently being prepared. Overshadowed by bigger events the Nazis' squeeze play on their little neighbor has not received much attention. But steps taken by the Berlin Government leave little doubt that the hour is near, when Denmark will be made a part of the German Reich instead of being left the theoretic independence which it has had since the German occupation began in the Spring of 1940.

Latest moves indicating that the crisis might be at hand, have been the appointment of a new Nazi envoy to Copenhagen, who is known to be an SS-Elite Guard man and the choice of Eric Scavenius as the new Prime Minister. The Government in Copenhagen had to give way to Nazi pressure and hand over the Premiership to a "Quisling" thoroughly disliked throughout the country. Commenting on the appointment of the new Danish Prime Minister an official German spokesman expressed his satisfaction and predicted that in the near future Denmark and Germany would "be linked much more closely."

These were only the final and more spectacular movements of a chess game for positions that has been going on for some time. Within about six weeks the following cases of Nazi pressure on Denmark could be recorded:

Cargo Ships Demanded

At the end of September Berlin renewed its demand for the arming of Danish merchant vessels. Once more it was rejected. Then came the complaint about King Christian's reply to Hitler's official congratulation; as a result of the unfriendly attitude of the King the German envoy was called home, and the Danish ambassador in Berlin was given his passport. A number of undisclosed demands were handed to the Copenhagen Government, probably including the request for volunteer troops for the Russian Front and workers for German factories. There was a state of emergency and troops were placed on the alert. Rumors of an internment of the Danish Government were denied in Berlin.

Observers in neutral European countries believe there was some connection between the accident that befell King Christian and the political tension between his country and the Nazis. It was hinted that the Germans felt it would be easier for them to deal with the young Crown Prince than with the venerable King who has become a legendary figure and a living symbol of Denmark's resistance to the occupying forces. These observers felt that the "accident" which compelled the King to turn over his powers to the Crown Prince was perhaps not so "accidental" after all, and that the Nazi Secret Police had had a hand in the affair.

Gestapo Man as Envoy

Whether this bold speculation was correct or not cannot be ascertained, but since the disappearance of the King from the scene of active politics, Berlin's intrigues have scored several major successes, the latest ones being the appointment of pro-Nazi Prime Minister Scavenius and the imposing on Denmark of a Gestapo man as envoy.

The final aim of this squeeze play can be seen in the months-old Nazi propaganda campaign for an incorporation of Denmark into Germany. A Nazi political spokesman expressed this quite bluntly in the Kieler Zeitung. He spoke of "Grossraum Volkswirtchart" (geopolitical economy) and stated that the Nordic sphere (Denmark and Norway) would be one of the most important elements of a German Grossraum economy, because of the high quality and the quantity of Nordic production.

A Nazi-financed Danish newspaper became still more explicit. "When certain people talk about a united North," Faedrelandet declared, "nobody believes that Denmark will lose her independence. But as soon as mention is made of an expansion of this union to comprise Holland, Switzerland, and Germany and other States naturally joined together, then these people regard it as an attempt against Denmark's sovereignty."

Teutonic Federation

Several other Nazi-sponsored Danish newspapers have tried to bring this idea home to the Danish people and the Berlin correspondent of a Swedish newspaper was allowed to write to his paper: "German circles in Oslo state that a Greater Germany will shortly be proclaimed, comprising Germany, Holland, Norway, and open to all Teutonic nations which see in a Teutonic federation the guarantee for future Europe."

This also partly explains why Denmark has been handled more friendly than other conquered nations. Adolf Hitler hoped to show other "Teutonic," lands that they would not fare so badly under German rule. He could well afford to lengthen the leash of the Danish people because they are in a far less strategically important geographic position than Holland or Norway, nor do they display as belligerent a spirit as the other two "Teutonic" nations.

'Old Hickory'—Champion of the Common People

Along Freedom's Trails
Fourteenth of 30 Articles

By R. H. Markham

Washington, D. C.

On the 15th of January, a tall, slender farmer with somewhat stooped shoulders, a long, gaunt face, and waving white hair started from his peasant home at Nashville, Tenn., toward Washington, the Capital of the United States. It took him almost a month of continuous traveling to reach his destination. He went most of the way by boat, up the Cumberland and Ohio Rivers, which was the easiest way of travel at the time. The last stage of the journey from Pittsburgh to Washington he covered by carriage or on horseback.

Throughout the whole of that four weeks' trip the graceful, friendly, soldierly appearing traveler was given enthusiastic and noisy ovations by small and large groups of farmers living along the route. The name of the man receiving so much attention was Andrew Jackson. He was going to the Capital to be inaugurated the President of the United States a hundred and thirteen years ago.

During the three weeks that intervened between his arrival and the inauguration ceremony, the forceful, impetuous backwoodsman sojourned at a popular inn called the "Wigwam." On the clear, crisp fourth of March Jackson walked from his "Wigwam" up the hill to the unfinished Capitol building. He was surrounded by a group of very happy friends and comrades wearing black clothes and high hats, but the tall Tennesseean's bare head extended above them all.

Andrew Jackson mounted the steps of the Capitol, passed to the east portica and took his stand beside a small table on which lay a Bible. He was not met by the outgoing President, John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, for Mr Adams at that time was taking a horseback ride. The Yankee from Boston, whose loyalty, honesty, and purity of character, were above those of most of his fellows, abhored the swashbuckling unlettered Tennessean, and that abhorence was returned manyfold.

Somebody of course had to meet the new President; that task was reluctantly fulfilled by the aged Chief Justice, John Marshall, who also disliked the political views and manners of the self-confident aggressive pioneer from Tennessee. Mr. Jackson read his inaugural address in a far from impressive manner, though without egregiously mispronouncing many of the words; then he repeated the oath and kissed the Bible. The hand with which he raised the Bible to his lips had fatally shot an opponent and had been used in more than one brutal fight. Many a political enemy thought that rough, bellicose Andrew Jackson was desecrating the sacred book, yet that frontier Indian fighter read his Bible with as strict regularlity and as much reverence as almost any of those present.

After the ceremony was over, the seventh President of the United States made his way through the ecstatic crowd that surged about him, mounted a horse, and rode amid an escort of triumphant friends to the White House followed by a multitude of men, women, and children on foot, in wagons, and in buggies. Since they were all going to the Peoples' house, the doors were naturally left open to the people. They swarmed into the President's reception and some of them very voraciously ate the good things that were offered.

They jostled one another and the "boiled shirt" grandees also; they greedily snatched the refreshments that were passed around, knocking dishes, glasses, and plates onto the rugs; they laughed, shouted and cheered; they even climbed up on the soft-cushioned chairs and delicately upholstered settees to see their adored Old Hickory. The congestion was so great that the President eventually retired through a window, and when the crowds finally left, the White House was very far from tidy.

The people showed by their boisterousness that they knew they were in power. For the first time in history, common men and women who worked with their hands, had, by regular voting, acquired complete control over their government—at least that is how they felt.

Who was that erect, picturesque, brusk, soldier-farmer they had chosen to be their Moses? Well, John Quincy Adams, retiring President, called him "a barbarian who could not write a sentence of grammar and hardly could spell his own name." That was a bitter, vindictive and distorted appraisal. But in fact Andrew Jackson had almost no formal education, and his grammar did leave much to be desired.

Born amid very humble surroundings in North Carolina, he was left an orphan as a young boy, and had been obliged to relie exclusively upon his own energy and ability. He joined rough hardy pioneers in the woods of Tennessee which were just being settled, and made his way upward among bold, aggressive, self-reliant frontier men. He was a lawyer and judge, though he never knew very much about law. He was a real estate agent and got himself a good piece of land, which is still a delight to the eye. He was an unsuccessful storekeeper and a good farmer. He had won some political distinction of a local nature, and had been a very effective soldier. Soldiering indeed was his one valid title to fame at the time of his election. He had won a notable victory over a large, experienced and able British army near New Orleans.

He knew practically nothing about finances, was ignorant of foreign affairs, and had completely failed as an administrator of the territory of Florida. He was impulsive, emotional, moved by personal prejudices and dictatorial. He liked to shoot and was vigorous in name-calling. His opponent for the office of President was from a very distinguished and noble family, was excellently educated, experienced, and sincerely devoted to the interests of all the American people. That opponent, also, was very brave, scorned corrupt politics, defended freedom with astounding persistence, and gave an example of rare probity. But the American nation by a very large majority rejected John Quincy Adams in favor of the unschooled pioneer, who was quick on the trigger.

What kind of men and women was it who wanted such a President? They were farmers and workers. Above all, they were the frontiermen of the South and West Nine new states beyond the mountains had been added to the union and nearly three million pioneers had settled in them. Why did they rally around Andrew Jackson to make him by far the most popular man in the world, and show him more thunderous devotion than had been shown to any figure in American history up to that time?

They thought he was like what they imagined themselves to be. They believed he could shoot straight, that he was afraid of no enemy, and servile before no superior, that he took no back talk from anyone, that he scorned "high-born" people, detested the "money power," considered bankers exploiters, laughed at professors, respected all good women, was devoted to his wife, loved children, read the Bible, and said his prayers.

What were the problems faced by these triumphant backwoodsmen, and their glamorous, aggressive backwoods' leader? Already one powerful Southern state was threatening to withdraw from the Union. The question of slavery had become a terrible political problem. Regional rivalry between the South and Northeast was rising as a tempest. The United States, which was barely forty years old, actually appeared to be on the point of breaking up. The question of the powerful U. S. bank was extremely acute. The plain people, suspicious of the "money power," wanted to destroy the bank, root and branch.

Relations with the Empires of Europe were still unsettled. War with Mexico over Texas threatened. Russia and England claimed Northwest America. The matter of roads, canals, farm improvements, forest utilization, land speculation, and Indian segregation in the West all clamored for attention. The giants of the Senate, who were not elected directly by the people, were determined to humiliate and crush the aggressive Tennessee farmer who dared defy them.

How did the experiment work out? After four years, the people liked it so well that they re-elected their hero by an even larger majority. The workers of the towns then flocked to the standard of the backwoods farmers, and even most of the New England States cast the majority of their votes for the Tennessean barbarian.

Jackson destroyed the U. S. bank, and a panic followed. The people believed the bank caused the panic, not their hero. The Senate, distinguished at that time by the most remarkable group of orators in American history, voted a censor upon the President, and daily compared him to the vilest tyrants in history. The people caused enough new Senators to be elected to expunge that censure from the records. The people placed very rough hands on those majestic senatorial lines and demanded "expunge, expunge, expunge." The lions roared with a thunderous eloquence that fairly shook the country. And then, in a supremely dramatic moment, the old record book was brought into the Senate, and before the world the exultant people through their champions blocked out line by line that censure of their President.

Excellent relations were established with foreign powers. And by a bold course of action this Southerner born in South Carolina crushed South Carolinan nullification, thus saving the Union.

The "wild" champion of the people ended his eighth year as President amid scenes dear to the peoples' heart. Amid the rather simple furnishings of the Peoples' House, he would sit of an evening before the fireplace, surrounded by two or three closely related families, with half a dozen children romping in the common room, and two or three well-dressed women with their husbands, sitting near by, some knitting, some talking.

At an early hour Andrew Jackson would withdraw to his bedroom, look at a picture of his "beloved wife Rachael" which he always kept on his table, and read from a Bible she had used before she passed on eight years earlier. Then he would say a short prayer and retire, as a large Negro guard lay down on the floor near by to join him in sleep. As he did this millions of other Americans might be kneeling in family prayer, asking divine blessing upon the President. Then during the night, if a baby's cry were heard the aged President himself might arise, go to the infant, and carry it back and forth until it went to sleep again—just as thousands of grandpas and fathers throughout the land were quieting other babies. The heart of pioneer America and of Andrew Jackson beat together.

I am not for a moment intimating that all the acts of President Jackson were good. It is plain that many of his methods were tyrannical, some of his measures unwise, a number of his fights harmful. But democracy had then reached a cross-road. It had to go forward or collapse. If self-government was to survive, the common people had to govern. They weren't governing anywhere else except in little Switzerland, and absolutist reaction was sweeping over the world. Then in America alone the people, even the "ain't" saying people dared to govern. In spite of all their mistakes, their selfishness, short-sightedness, and fanaticism, they gave America a better government than any other great country at that time was enjoying.

Compared with present-world events, that period seems sublime. As the despot Hitler scorned the judgment of common men, Andrew Jackson exhalted it. As Hitler demands race hatred, those American leaders extolled good will among all common people. They worked for the freedom of the masses, the curtailment of slavery, the shackling of every arbitrary power. There is no mystic virtue or goodness in common people. They are often grossly selfish, cruelly unjust, and sometimes err even to the point of self-destruction. But they are the world's best hope. The glory of America, even of Andrew Jackson's America, is that plain "folks" grandly prove that hope is not in vain.

Last Big Week End of Football in New England Takes Place Saturday Afternoon

Grid Year End Approaches As Eagles, Terriers Meet

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Although it seems almost unbelievable, the time having passed so swiftly, tomorrow brings to New England its last big football week end of the 1942 season. The blocks and tackles of what seems like yesterday's pre-season practices have now become practically the final plays of an era, the likes of which will not be seen again until the war is over.

Following tomorrow's games, wherein Boston College plays Boston University at Fenway Park, Harvard goes to Yale, Dartmouth meets Columbia in New York, and Holy Cross faces Manhattan at Worcester, just three New England teams will be left on the field. Brown winds up against Colgate at Providence on Thanksgiving Day, while B. C. and Holy Cross ring down the curtain at Fenway Park one week from tomorrow.

Marking Time

Nationally, Boston College will be marking time against the Terriers tomorrow as it continues along its undefeated and untied path to the Sugar Bowl. The Terriers are not expected to offer much opposition to the Eagle powerhouse, yet at the same time little will be gained by the Eagles in running up a monumental score.

Coach Denny Myers of B. C. will be torn between two decisions at Fenway, either one of which can put him in a bad light. If he orders his boys to lay off, the press in other sections of the country is going to raise its collective eyebrows and ask what the trouble was. If, on the other hand, he tells the Eagles to pile it on he will be hurting a brother coach in his own city, something the fraternity usually frowns upon.

Final Score

Offhand it appears as though the final score should be something like 40-0, but some of those fourth-stringers who want to show Myers they should be on at least the second team may hand it out. The Terriers are not too deep in reserves, and after the first, second, and third B. C. elevens have had their chance, they will probably be no match for the fourth, fifth, and sixth Eagle elevens, or so it appears to the opposition. (Which brings to mind Myers' pre-season statement that the Bee-Cees were just one deep this fall. Remember when he said, "B. C. has got to score early and often or else not at all and be beaten"?)

There is no doubt that the Eagles are Bowl-bound, which may react favorably to the boys from Weston. If John Curley, Graduate Manager of Athletics at Boston College, has a contract in his pocket which becomes valid the minute the Eagles wind up undefeated and untied over Holy Cross, a five-or-six touchdown margin of victory will probably be sufficient.

Went to Town

Really the Eagles went to town last Saturday by walloping Fordham 56-6, and their hopes for a Sugar Bowl bid were in all probability behind that fierce show of power in which, as Whitney Martin of the A. P. so aptly wrote, they "fractured all sorts of laws, such as going over 35, taking a pleasure ride, and trying to get their big paws into the Sugar Bowl for a second helping."

Coach Myers will start his rampaging first eleven tomorrow—Furbush and Currivan at end, Bouley and Repko at tackle, Fiorentino and Canale at guard, Naumetz at center, and Doherty, Holovak, Mangene, and Connolly in the backfield.

B. U. Lineup

Walt Holmer will counter with Whelan and Mitchell at end, Boyjian and Rooney at tackle, Ernie Dorr and Kurs at guard, Gold at center, and Carroll, Everett Dorr, Hanlon ,and Lamana in the backfield. Everett Dorr and Hanlon are freshmen, as are many of the B. U. replacements.

This game will also carry with it the mythical championship of the city, and for that reason maybe the Terriers will come up with their best game of the season. Coach Holmer says the boys are primed and actually looking forward to the game, which may mean something

National Hocke League Puts Ban On Overtime Play

MONTREAL, Nov. 20 (AP)—There will be no more overtime play in the National Hockey League until after the war

President Frank Calder announced today that due to wartime travel conditions games in which the score is tied at the end of the regulation 60 minutes will be regarded as draws and no overtime will be played. He did not elaborate, but presumably the action was being taken so that travelling clubs would catch the trains they were scheduled to travel on.

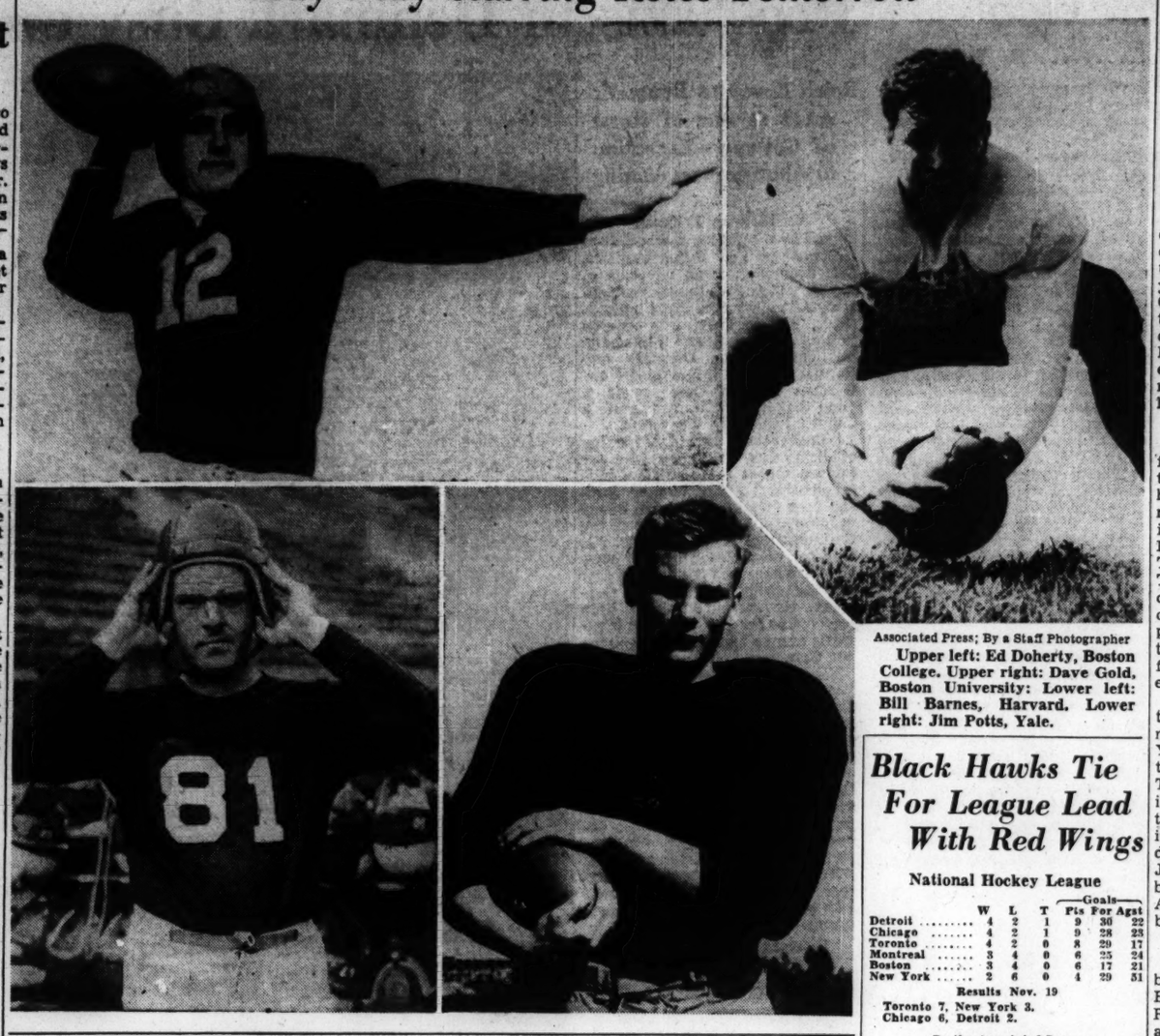
Calder also announced a meeting of the league's Board of Governors will be held in Boston Monday to discuss "problems of vital importance to the league, including reconsideration of a proposal to reduce the number of players on each club.

It has been proposed that each club's roster be reduced to 13 players instead of the present 15.

Army Calls Jack Knott

BROWNWOOD, Texas (AP) — Jack H. Knott, Philadelphia Athletics pitcher, has been notified by the Brown County draft board to report Tuesday for induction into the Army

May Play Starring Roles Tomorrow



Associated Press; By a Staff Photographer

Upper left: Ed Doherty, Boston College. Upper right: Dave Gold, Boston University: Lower left: Bill Barnes, Harvard. Lower right: Jim Potts, Yale.

Midwest Ace Leading For Punt Return

CHICAGO, Nov. 20 (AP) — The South and the East, which perenially produce football's leaders in punt returns, may have to yield honors to the Midwest this year if Indiana's Billy Hillenbrand keeps loping along.

Hillenbrand has returned 18 punts for 382 yards, an average of 21.2 yards per runback, the American Football Statistical Bureau said today. Only Tulsa's Gene Spangler has a better average—22.6 yards—among those returning 10 or more punts, and Spangler just got under the wire with 10. Johnny Cochran of Wake Forest is tied with Hillenbrand in yardage, but figured in more returns, 29.

Busiest Safety Man

Busiest safety man in the business, however, is Bernie Deehan of Lehigh with 35 runbacks for 289 yards.

The matter of kickoff returns comes under the heading of a Far West monopoly. Frank Porto, California, leads with 314 yards in 11 runbacks; Arnold Scott, Montana, has 257 in 12 and Ken Solari, UCLA, 224 in 9.

But for the super-super in kickoff runbacks, Marquette offers Johnny Strzykalski. He has taken only two and returned both for touchdowns — one 90 yards, the other 93.

Combined Runbacks

At combined runbacks of punts and kickoffs, Hillenbrand again sets the pace with a 21.5 yards average although Buddy Luper of Duke has the most yards—494 in 26 returns. Hillenbrand has 480 in 22, Deehan 479 in 48 and Strzykalski 473 in 25.

The oddity among today's figures finds Ray Evans of Kansas, the country's leading forward passer, also carrying on as the nation's ace pass interceptor. He has derailed 10, one short of the record set in 1938 by Tarbox of Texas Tech. Huell Hamm, Oklahoma, has intercepted 8 passes and Tony Porto, Creighton, 7. Wisconsin's Jack Wink has only five interceptions but tops them all in yardage with 175, most of which resulted from a 100 yard touchdown return.

Points-After Race

The race for most points after touchdown has become a stirring duel between Leo Costa of unbeaten Georgia and Clyde LeForce of unbeaten Tulsa, both of whom already have bettered the record of 33 Costa set last year. Costa has kicked 38 of 47 attempts and LeForce, a sophomore, 37 of 46.

Tied for third place were two Midwest kickers — Michigan's James Brieske with 21 conversions in 26 tries and Gene Fekete of Ohio State, 21 in 30.

American Hockey League

By the Associated Press

Results Nov. 19

Buffalo 3, Indianapolis 1.
Providence 6, New Haven 0.

Olympics and Bruins Face Heavy Week-End Schedule

Another full week end of hockey is scheduled for Boston Garden this week end as the Olympics face off tonight and tomorrow night in Eastern Amateur League battles and the Bruins take their turn Sunday evening in a National Hockey League affair.

The Olympics, as a matter of fact, will have their hands full the whole three days, for their schedule calls for them to meet the three outstanding teams of the league in succession. They meet Philadelphia Falcons here tonight, Baltimore Coast Guard here tomorrow, and then go over to New York to play the Rovers Sunday afternoon. The Bruins' engagement is with the Stanley Cup champions, Toronto Maple Leafs.

Hold Decisions

Both of the teams coming to Boston to meet the Olympics hold decisions over the Bostonians this season, while Toronto has bested the Bruins in their only meeting so far on Toronto ice. The Falcons beat the 'Pics 6-1, the Coast Guard took them 5-2, and the Leafs beat the Bruins 3-1.

Philadelphia, tied with New York for the Eastern League lead, is coached this year by Redvers MacKenzie, coach for the past two seasons of Washington Eagles and for many years before that of the Atlantic City Sea Gulls.

Many of Red's players will be familiar to Olympic followers, having appeared here as members of both the Provincial and Eastern circuits. Goalie Maurice Courteau, for instance, was with Washington the past two years, and before that was netminder for the Shawinigan Falls Cataracts. In the game between the 'Pics and Falcons, Courteau was outstanding, contributing 43 saves and nearly shutting out the local skaters. Also with the Philadelphians are Bud Goodfellow, formerly with River Vale, and Marty Madore, last season with Washington.

Wider Interest

While tonight's game shapes up as a real battle, tomorrow's affair with the Coast Guard aggregation will probably hold the wider interest. On paper the strongest outfit in the league, the Coast Guardsmen boast such outstanding operatives as Art Coulter of New York Rangers, Johnny Mariucci of Chicago Black Hawks, Hub Nelson, goalie last winter with Minneapolis of the American Association, and Manny Cotlow from Dallas of the American Association.

Nelson in goal, Mariucci and Coulter on defense, and Cotlow, Kucler, and Walter Danielson, the last-named a member of the original Ice Orioles of Baltimore, form the Cutters' first team, and they have plenty of strength distributed through their reserves. They have Charlie Pliitt, regarded as one of the greatest players ever produced by Maryland scholastic hockey, Lieut. Commander Clifford MacLean, who played on and coached the Cutters' team last winter, Endo Crosetti, who played under Cooney Weiland for the Hershey Juniors a year ago, and Gerry Dupuy, an All-Star in the Eastern League in 1938.

One New Player

The Olympics will present one new player tonight, Clarence Schmidt of Williams, Minn., who will team with Norm Walker at defense, thus allowing Cy Beigler to devote all his time to his forward duties. The first two lines of Chaisson - McClelland - Barry and Desrosiers-Bauer-Dumond will be intact for the two games. Fred Maloon will center the third line between Beigler and Hec Rousseau tonight. Tomorrow night Maloon will sit out while Beigler centers for Hec Rousseau and the veteran Bob Jeremiah.

The Bauer line, a lightweight affair with none of its members weighing more than 145 pounds, is the highest scoring line on the team. Fishy Dumond is leading scorer for the 'Pics with 10 points on five goals and five assists. Gerry Desrosiers is second high with nine points on four goals and five assists.

Tomorrow night tne Baltimore team will be cheered on by a special delegation of 100 Coast Guardsmen who are stationed in Boston.

The league standing follows:

	W	L	T	Pts.
Philadelphia	5	2	0	10
New York	5	2	0	10
Sands Point	4	1	0	8
Coast Guard	4	3	0	8
Boston	2	2	0	4
Brooklyn	0	2	2	2
Jamaica	0	3	2	2
Manhattan	0	5	0	0

G. C.

Movie Contract

HOLLYWOOD, Nov. 20 (AP) — Budge Patty, national junior tennis champion, signed a motion picture contract yesterday. He plans to enlist in the Coast Guard as soon as he completes work in a Dead End Kids film, "Bad Company."

Black Hawks Tie For League Lead With Red Wings

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals Pts	For	Agst
Detroit	4	2	1	9	30	22
Chicago	4	2	1	9	28	23
Toronto	4	2	0	8	29	17
Montreal	3	4	0	6	25	24
Boston	3	4	0	6	17	21
New York	2	6	0	4	29	51

Results Nov. 19

Toronto 7, New York 3.
Chicago 6, Detroit 2.

By the Associated Press

Doug Bentley pulled the hat trick and also pulled the Chicago Black Hawks into a first-place tie with Detroit in the National Hockey League. The young forward was the big stick of the Chicagoans' 6-2 win over the Red Wings last night.

The Hawks and the Wings lead Toronto by only a point, the Leafs keeping step last night by trouncing the New York Rangers, 7-3, at the Garden.

Two Each Period

Chicago scored twice in each period of its fourth straight win with little Fido Purpur starting things off in the first minute after the face-off. Doug Bentley shot two of his goals in the second with brother Max assisting in one.

Mud Bruneteau tallied Detroit's first point in the second and Joe Carveth ended the Wings' scoring with a goal in the final stanza.

Purpur registered his second goal early in the final session and one minute and 55 seconds later Doug Bentley shot number three of the night with brother Max again getting an assist.

Four in Second

Held scoreless in the first period while New York counted once, the Maple Leafs turned on the red light four times in the second to emerge with a 4-2 advantage.

Toronto continued its assault in the final chapter, registering three times to the Rangers' once. Sweeny Schriner led the Leaf attack with two goals. Bob Davidson, Syl Apps, and Schriner all scored solos.

Phil Watson drilled home the Rangers' first tally while Lynn Patrick got the other two, one in the second and the other in the last stanza.

Freshmen May Turn Tide In Harvard-Yale Contest

By Web Morse
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The one thing Dick Harlow avoids the most is the one thing that may turn the balance in this Harvard-Yale football game tomorrow—freshmen. In normal times the hard-working Harvard coach assembles his team in early season and works methodically and patiently with his veteran material week by week improving and polishing a machine-like eleven that is a work of beauty to watch in its finale.

Tomorrow Dick Harlow will face Yale with what he terms the poorest coached gridiron product of his career. That casts no reflection upon his coaching nor upon the youngsters wearing the traditional Crimson jersey. It simply means that because of one thing and another he has not had the present line-up together often and long enough to furnish it with the minute detail of perfection for which he is so famous.

Upsetting System

And the fact that sophomores and freshmen are in the scheme of things for Harvard, is upsetting to his customary system. You would never find freshmen or sophomores in Harvard line-ups as coached by Harlow under ordinary times. They make too many mistakes. Tomorrow however, it is the hope of all Harvard men and the hunch of others that these same inexperienced youngsters might turn the trick and beat Yale. On the surface and according to figures, however, Yale must be slightly favored.

Whereas it is comparatively easy to name one or two players who might win the game for Harvard, Yale has three and four men to the position who could realize. The starting line-up for Harvard is undecided at this late date in two positions. Because of classes, injury, and what-not, there is doubt whether Don Richards or Jackie Comeford will be at tailback and whether Lloyd "Swede" Anderson or Henry Goethals will be at blocking back.

Other Starters

The ends will be taken care of by Capt. Don Forte and Bill Barnes. The other linemen will be Russ Stannard and Stan Durwood at tackle, Charley Gudaitus and Sid Smith at guard, and Jack Fisher at center. The other backs will be Cleo O'Donnell, Jr., at wingback, and Wayne Johnson at fullback.

Strangely enough both teams enter this game simply as teams. There is not an outstanding "major leaguer" on either eleven unless we consider Capt. Spence Moseley, the Yale center. They say he is terrific defensively. Yale has many backs and some of them, too, might rate greater recognition next season (if there is one) or even after this game, but going into it they have received no national acclaim exactly.

Plenty of Backs

Townsend Hoopes, the left-handed passer and break-away runner, can bother Harvard and Bob Pickett is a line plunger of ability that needs only more time. Ed Taylor can really boot that ball and keep the team out of trouble and Sam Scoville is a blocker who means business. All of these youngsters are backed by others of nearly equal light.

Up on the forward wall Coach Howie Odell has had the happy experience (for a 'Big Three' coach) of having youngsters come along to displace veterans or at least come along to make the veterans hustle or else watch the play from the sidelines. One outstanding example is the veteran tackle, Steve Stack, who has not hustled enough and watches others perform in his place. Harvard might break through this Yale line to win but it will not overpower it because there are too many equally good replacements to revive any weak spots.

* * *

Since neither team is heading for any post-season game the Yale Bowl will serve. The record between the two teams is 60 games played, 21 victories for Harvard, 33 for Yale and six ties. . . . There will be nine lettermen on the Harvard squad, six in the starting line-up with Anderson. . . . Comeford is the only freshman who might start the game.

* * *

By way of contrast Yale has 13 lettermen but it is probable that not more than five will start, Captain Moseley, Ted Kiendl, right tackle; Taylor, left half; Tim Hoopes, right half, and Jack Ferguson, fullback. . . . Harvard won last year, 14 to 0. . . . The starting time is 2:30 p. m.

* * *

It has been a long time since freshmen were eligible to participate in a Harvard-Yale varsity football game, but tomorrow several may see action for both sides. . . . It is extremely unlikely, but if the three Fisher brothers, Jack, Willo, and Bob, should get into the line-up for Harvard it will be a sight never before seen in the history of Crimson football.

* * *

There will be two players in the Harvard starting team who will weigh under 160 pounds and that is something for a major college team. . . . One is a back, Cleo O'Donnell Jr., and the other is Capt. Don Forte, end. . . . Forte, incidentally is the only starter tomorrow who started against Yale last year. . . . Bill Barnes is the only man on the squad who will have won three major letters in Yale games.

Regardless of whether there is football or not next season, Russ Stannard, Bob Fisher, Bill Barnes, Don Forte, and Wally Kamp, seniors, finish tomorrow. . . . Gordie Lyle, injured, might have won three major letters had he been able to play. . . . He can still be voted a letter.

Sports Around the Hub

A Harvard-Yale Week End

Although the Harvard and Yale football varsities are not scheduled to clash until tomorrow afternoon, a caravan of athletes from both universities were active today at New Haven. The Crimson and Eli junior varsity football teams, the varsity soccer elevens and a dozen grid teams from the intra-mural leagues were contesting in the shadow of the Yale Bowl. Missing this year, however, will be the caravan of rooters, most of whom no longer can get the gasoline nor the railroad accommodations to make the week-end trip.

Dick Harlow's Harvards worked out in the Yale Bowl early this afternoon, with the Yales following at approximately four o'clock.

* * *

John F. Temple, the new Boston College hockey coach, is not getting his first taste of tutoring. He was coach of basketball at Rindge Tech a year ago and for three years taught pre-vocational classes in Cambridge schools. During his career at Boston College, Johnny starred in both hockey and baseball. He succeeds John A. Kelley, who is now in the Navy.

Colby's varsity basketball team, according to the schedule just released, will engage four opponents before the Christmas recess, yet only one of these will be from collegiate ranks. The Bath Iron Works will be met on Dec. 1; the 240th Coast Artillery, Fort Williams, on Dec. 4; Dow Field, U. S. A. A. F., on Dec. 8, and Providence College on Dec. 11, all at Waterville.

* * *

Briefs . . . The Camp Edwards basketball team defeated Fort Banks, 47-24 . . . The veteran Ted Lyons, Chicago White Sox, held Johnny Pesky of the Red Sox to a lone hit in 1942 . . . Carl Brumbaugh, the Boston College backfield coach, was guest speaker last night at the weekly meeting of the Medford Rotary Club, at which 45 members of the undefeated Medford High School football team were dined . . . Bowdoin College alumni, meeting last evening at the University Club, promised that there would be football at their Alma Mater next season regardless of the future of other sports.

Victory-less High Elevens May Meet

DALHART, Texas., Nov. 20 (AP) —The Dalhart and Texhoma high school football teams don't want to go through the season without a victory.

Dalhart has lost its eight games. Texhoma has lost its five. Each has a game remaining; neither is expected to win. So the two may meet. Only drawback: the game might end in a tie.

Champion Defeated

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20 (AP)—World Champion Irvin Crane was defeated by Jimmy Caras of Philadelphia, five blocks to three, in an exhibition pocket billiard match here. Caras, who had a high run of 70 in one game, led on total points, 879 to 647.

Worth More Than Weight in Goals

Lightest Line in Eastern League

Gerry Desrosiers, Gerry Bauer, and Al (Fishy) Dumond of the Boston Olympics may not average more than 145 pounds each, but they are the 'Pics most effective line and one of the best scoring trios in the Eastern Amateur League. In four games Dumond has five goals and five assists for 10 points, Desrosiers four and five for nine points, and Bauer four and two for six points. All have turned in the hat trick (scoring three goals in one game) this season. Young Bauer is a brother of the Bruins' Bobby Bauer, who is now a member of the R. C. A. F.

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You Both Eat and Learn to Cook the French Way At Cordon Bleu, New York's New School

By Inez Foster
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

If you have ever been one of those cooks for whom the consistent ability to turn out feather-light, non-collapsible omelets represents an achievement, listen to the hard-won secrets of Mrs. Dione Lucas, owner and sole teacher of New York's newest cooking school, the "Cordon Bleu," authorized affiliation of the once famous "Ecole du Cordon Bleu" of Paris.

Mrs. Lucas, in addition to conducting this flourishing school, which includes six businessmen among its students, manages a luncheon restaurant in connection with it. At the restaurant her famed omelets are daily favorites, although one may also choose any of the classic French plats du jour incomparably cooked by Mrs. Lucas herself.

Most American visitors to pre-war London, as well as brides, bachelor - hosts, serious homemakers and titled hostesses in England know well "Au Petit Cordon Bleu" in Sloane Street, the first patterned after the Paris School. There, as in the new school in New York, one could both eat and learn how to make the tempting dishes one enjoyed. Mrs. Lucas and Miss Rosemary Hume were the teacher-proprietors.

Award Diplomas

Before opening their combined school and restaurant, Mrs. Lucas and her partner studied in Paris under M. Henry Pelleprat, distinguished co-director of the "Ecole du Cordon Bleu." After being graduated with special honors, they were authorized by him to award to their own pupils the French diploma, highest honor in Continental cookery.

The English cooking school was closed at the beginning of the war. Then Mrs. Lucas came to America and now Miss Hume carries on the Sloane Street restaurant alone. "Single-handed too, and all through the worst blitzes," said Mrs. Lucas proudly of her friend.

Dione Lucas herself begins her day long before the postman arrives at her New York restaurant-school in the mornings. Classes are held mornings, afternoons and two evenings a week. And, as in the Paris "Cordon Bleu," the courses do not cover consecutively the rudiments of cuisine but, on the contrary, offer instruction in making the dishes students particularly desire to learn, omelets, souffles, crêpes suzette, bœuf a-la mode, coquilles Saint-Jacques or any other French favorite.

Many persons following cooking as a hobby enroll. Private lessons are given whenever Mrs. Lucas can find a spare hour. Between times she not only supervises the management of the restaurant but does much of its actual cooking.

Planned Career as Cellist

Although always tremendously interested in cooking, Mrs. Lucas says she originally planned a professional career as a cellist, and was a student at the Paris Conservatoire. Later it became necessary for her to devote her talents to something other than music in order to earn her living, and cooking was the only other thing she knew. Her mother had always been an excellent cook. "So, one day I exchanged the Conservatoire for the 'Cordon Bleu.'" she said.

"My omelet secret?" she smiled, looking through swinging doors into her kitchen with its rows of shining copper pans, a batterie de cuisine well worthy of Paris. "Well, to begin with, I must confess it is my pan. I have a particular one of cast aluminum which I have used for 12 years. Mine is exactly what one needs for good omelets; thick at the bottom. A special pan should always be kept only for omelets, I think. If it is new (iron can also be used) wipe the inside well with salad oil and leave it standing for twelve hours. Pour off the oil then and wipe your pan thoroughly. After using, never wash the inside; but wipe it off with a damp cloth, as this prevents your omelet from sticking.

"And be sure also to use eggs which are at least two or three days old; those which are too fresh may curdle in the hot pan. Use two eggs for each person."

Break eggs into a basin. Beat with a fork enough to mix, adding a little cold water. (One tablespoon for four eggs.) Heat the pan well and drop in ½ oz. of butter. When frothing, pour in eggs. Stir around slowly 3 or 4 times, giving pan an occasional shake. Leave for a few seconds; then fold omelet over to side of pan and turn out at once onto serving dish.

"Never, never, add cream or milk to your omelet. It must be cold water or nothing," said Mrs. Lucas. "I am sure, however, that the chief requirement for perfect omelets, is practice. This noon I made 84, but of them, I think only the last 24 even approached possible perfection."

Favorite of Mrs. Lucas' patrons is "Fines herbes" for which she uses a combination of chopped fresh tarragon, chervil, chives and parsley, with sweet basil and rosemary occasionally added. Other choices are "Bonne femme," diced cooked potatoes, bacon and onion; and "Champignons." To make latter filling:

Cut mushrooms in quarters and cook 5 minutes in a little water and lemon juice. Work a nut of butter into a little flour and add off the fire. Stir mixture well and reboil with addition of a little cream. (Chopped fresh mint can also be included if you like.)

For a simple but elegant dessert, she frequently serves the famous Cordon Bleu Soufflé au Chocolat chaud requiring little sugar:

Cordon Bleu Soufflé Au Chocolat Chaud

(Chocolate Soufflé Served Hot)

Ingredients:
1½ oz. butter
1½ oz. flour
½ pint milk
4 oz. sweetened chocolate
1 oz. castor sugar
3 yolks of egg
5 whites of egg

Melt chocolate in milk, pour onto melted butter. Mix to smooth paste with the flour. Stir on fire until it boils. Remove, add sugar and egg yolks, beating for about 3 minutes. Whip whites stiffly and fold carefully into chocolate mixture. Pour into well-buttered soufflé dish. Tie around it a band of buttered, grease-proof paper. Sprinkle the top heavily with castor sugar. Place in a very hot oven on top shelf and cook 30 minutes. Remove, take off paper and serve immediately.

F. S. A. Photo by Delano

Can't you just smell the fragrance of the mince pies and the pumpkin pies and the fruit cake, fresh from the oven? You can imagine the odor of their warm spiciness penetrating beyond the kitchen into the cozy living room and even into the closed-off best parlor of this little New England cottage. Such preparations as these will be going on in homes all over the Nation as America prepares the menu for Thanksgiving Day, 1942.

An American Woman's Thanksgiving

By Jessie Ash Arndt
Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

I am thankful for the Founding Mothers as well as the Founding Fathers of this country.

I am thankful for those brave women who, beside those brave men, faced the uncertainties of a long ocean voyage and life in a new land.

I am thankful for the ideals which gave them inspiration to begin their journey, and strength to achieve their goal—ideals which those noble men and women passed to their children, and their children's children, until today we cherish them as our own.

I am thankful that, because we know the blessings of a world built on those ideals, we stand today as a people, opposed to the blindness and tyranny that would crush them.

I am thankful that those ideals, passed from mother to son, have been gloriously exemplified at Bataan, at Midway, at Pearl Harbor and on all our far-flung battle fronts.

I am thankful that tenderness and mercy go side-by-side with dauntless courage and strength in the hearts of America's sons in service, even as the American woman stands beside the American man in this conflict.

I am thankful for faith's assurance that, beyond the darkness of Today, is the sunlight of Tomorrow "with liberty and justice for all."

Women of Dominican Republic Fast Taking to Politics

By Julius Moritzen
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It is in the nature of a coincidence that as the Dominican Republic observes the 450th anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, the women of that Caribbean nation are granted equal suffrage for the first time in the history of that country. At the recent presidential election, Dominican women went to the polls conscious of their new-found political and civic freedom. Their participation in governmental affairs was also assured, and as a result four members of the sex were elected to the National Congress.

There is little doubt that the political freedom enjoyed by women in the United States has greatly influenced their Latin-American sisters to seek the same goal whenever conditions have made this possible. With the Dominican Republic declaring war against the Axis, and thereby becoming a member of the United Nations, the country's call on its women was found to be of great importance. Equal suffrage had for some years obtained in Brazil, and its operation there had worked to the advantage of this biggest of all Latin-American Republics. Although one of the smallest in territory the Dominican Republic considered itself no less ready to grant women the vote whenever the right moment arrived. The war, with its resultant demands on men and women everywhere, seemed that moment.

As in the years preceding the granting of equal suffrage for the women of the United States, it was no easy road that their sisters of Santo Domingo had to travel before the right to vote was accorded them. Political prejudice was strong against such a move. The Acción Feminista Dominicana—the Dominican Woman's Movement—had its small beginning in a social club, Nosotras, organized with a view to improving the cultural progress of its members, as well as to provide entertainment.

Result of Steady Growth

As Inter-American affairs must include the women as well as the men of the two hemispheres, there is some point in seeing how this woman's movement developed in the Caribbean archipelago, where Puerto Rico to the east had given to its womanhood the American right to vote, and Cuba, to the west of the island, had done likewise. It is worthy of note that seven Dominican women were especially prominent in furthering the cause of their sex as early as 1927. They were Celeste Wos y Gil, an artist, whose father had at one time been President of the Republic! Abigail Mejia, a well-known author; Isabel Pellerano, poet; Anna T. Parados, lawyer; Armida C. de Coutteros, physician; Elpidia Gauthier, teacher, and Powppe Soles.

It was as a direct result of what these women and others did to impress the country with their desire for equal suffrage that the Acción Feminista Dominicana sprang into being. At the election for the second term of President Rafael L. Trujillo in 1934 a "trial vote" was granted Dominican women to see if they really were ready for equal suffrage. Although the almost 100,000 votes cast were not counted in the result, it gave concrete evidence that the women were ready to accept civic responsibilities.

The movement received impetus from a statement by President Trujillo about two years ago to the effect that Dominican women were a strong factor in national life and that their co-operation in all avenues of endeavor was essential.

"We are considering certain reforms," declared President Trujillo, "to favor more than heretofore the country's development with the sole object of promoting the national welfare.

Earn Right to Vote

"The juridical status of women from the point of public law is the central theme of one of these reforms. Through this new reform their right to suffrage will be recognized as that from the sixteenth day of May, 1942, when they may cast ballots the same as the men.

"The right to vote for a candidate," continued President Trujillo, "is inseparable from that of being a candidate. Consequently, from the day on which this constitutional reform shall be an accomplished fact, Dominican women will share with men the dignity of public office, serving their country, their province or their home town in any of the several positions in the administration of public affairs. Politically guided by a reciprocal and close understanding between the men and women, the work for a greater nation cannot fail in its result."

When the National Congress subsequently made equal suffrage for women into law, four Dominican women as we have seen, lost no time in presenting themselves as candidates with the result that three were elected to the House of Deputies and one to the Senate. The Acción Feminista Dominicana thus achieved its object, benefiting not only the women of the country but the nation as a whole.

Sea Shells 'Grow' on Trees

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Seashells from Sanibel Island, Florida, will decorate some of the Christmas trees in Ketchikan, Alaska, this year, thanks to an enterprising resident of Sanibel, who "sells sea shells down by the seashore."

Ethel Snyder, who has been selling plain and fancy sea shells to visitors at Sanibel Island for some time, conceived a new use for them this year to replace the bright little Christmas tree decorations which were formerly imported in great and fragile quantities. With a paint brush and silver mica snow and bits of bright ribbon, she has transformed odd-shaped shells into gay and interesting ornaments that swing from the tree by ribbon loops—and orders for them have come from as far north as Canada and Alaska.

The shells are common beach varieties. With buttercups, she makes bright balls—red ones, blue ones, silver ones—all the "wanted colors" for Christmas trees. Shells known as paper figs make fig-shaped ornaments, gayly painted. King's crown shells, covered with little spikes, are painted silver and resemble icicles. Then there are the pectens, the scallops, used for larger ornaments; tulips, band shells, double cockles, and butterfly tellinas used for butterfly-shaped decorations, the tellinas making the wings and auger shells the bodies.

The butterflies needn't be restricted to use on Christmas trees either. They could properly find themselves decorating coat lapels.

The idea of using shells for Christmas tree ornaments was not original with Miss Snyder, she says, although many of the designs she sells are those she has worked out herself. Miss Iva Wagner, of Lakewood, Ohio, who has purchased shells from Miss Snyder on Sanibel Island sent her a sample ornament she had made from one of them, sharing her idea.

The tree ornaments are a new part of the selling of sea shells which Miss Snyder has carried on down by the seashore for a number of years. She has had wide demand for sea-shell charts which she makes up for schools, libraries and museums, with the different shells, artistically displayed and accurately labeled by name.

Miss Snyder's charts sell for as high as $10 when they have a particularly fine collection of shells. The others are less expensive. The first group of three fine collections, handsomely framed, went to Arizona State Teachers' College. Most of the Miami grade schools have them and they have gone to many other schools and libraries in different parts of the country.

Miss Snyder's work with shells, in addition to being interesting in itself, brings her in contact with persons all over America and makes life on Sanibel Island like that in a story book instead of a humdrum work-a-day world.

Knitting, as Grandmother Used to Teach It

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"—Pearl one, knit two," concluded Anne, her tongue pressing so hard against the dimple in her cheek that it was bulged out instead of dented in. "Auntie—how did you ever learn to knit so well?"

I took over the sock intended for grown-up cousin Charles, now in the Army, and noted the usual mistakes of a new knitter.

"Perhaps you learned too quickly—or you never had a wonder ball," I suggested, going after a dropped stitch and trusting that Cousin Charles had stout feet in his stout Army boots, if he were to wear Anne's socks.

"What's a wonder ball?" asked Anne. (I had hoped she would ask—for I felt like reminiscing and telling her how my grandmother taught me.)

Lesson From Grandmother

"I'll teach you to knit," said Grandmother Hardwick, putting down the bonnet she was making for my new little sister, "It will keep you quiet, Eleanor, and give you something useful to do. What color yarn would you like to use?"

Colors, then, were neither so numerous nor so variously combined. Red, for mittens. A suitable dun color, for socks. Deep blue, for a muffler, now and again. White, for baby bonnets. These were the accepted shades. I chose red, gay and Christmassy. Then my grandmother seemed to forget all about her offer. No red yarn was handed to me to hold upon my plump little wrists, as she wound up a firm, round ball. No knitting needles of bright steel were given to me. (Grandmother's were smooth, old ivory ones in which she took great delight.) Patiently, I waited—for one did not push Grandmother Hardwick in her plans. The baby's bonnet was finished, and still no knitting lessons.

"Come," said grandmother, on a snowy February afternoon, "I have something to show you, Eleanor."

Surprised, I saw her place a huge, lumpy ball of badly-wound yarn upon the parlor table. Beside it, she placed two new steel knitting needles. What could this mean? Grandmother prided herself on rolling up a trim ball of yarn—and, here was one five times as big, loosely wound—even seeming to show bits of paper through some of the outer strands.

First Lesson Begins

Grandmother said nothing, but cast on a row of stitches. Then, her firm hands closed over mine, as she placed the knitting needles in my grasp. For a few minutes, she explained, encouraged, corrected, and worked the needles with me. Presently, she gave me a little shove towards my miniature rocking chair, and said, "Now, you must learn for yourself."

I couldn't keep back the question any longer. "What is the matter with the ball of yarn?" I asked, "It isn't tidy—and it's so big."

"It's a wonder ball, such as little girls in foreign countries have, when they are learning to knit. It's a sort of Jack Horner pie. Every little way, as you knit off the yarn, you will come upon a small packet that is a gift. If you knit evenly and well and without snarling your yarn or splitting it or breaking it—don't break your yarn, Eleanor—you'll reach the presents all the sooner. But if you drop stitches, or make mistakes, or catch the yarn and have to right what you have done wrong, then it will be slow work getting to the gifts. Don't hurry your knitting—hurry is only waste. I will help you at the end of each row, and when you come to a present, we will open it together."

That was why the knitting lesson had been put off, I realized. It had taken time to fill the wonder ball, just as it took time and thought to fill a Christmas stocking. What would be inside? Small things, of course—but what? I mustn't hurry, and so delay getting to my gift; I must be careful.

It took twenty-one rows to get to that first gift. I still remember that!

Spur to Progress

Little girls thought a great deal of new hair ribbons in my childhood. So, when I opened the packet I found at the end of the twenty-first row of knitting, I was delighted to discover it held a flowered hair bow. The next lump in the ball produced a tiny toy teapot with gilt pattern. It would be just right for my doll's parties! A little further, there was a stick of peppermint candy.

The strip of knitting was well along, now. The stitches were getting surer. Here came the fourth packet—square and hard. Oh, how nice! Beautifully made, its edge corded with blue, its top round and smooth there lay a little pincushion which grandmother herself had sewed—it said this on the slip of paper with it. "Every stitch, a stitch of love." Once in a while, grandma amazed you by talking or writing that way; usually she didn't like what she called "demonstrativeness."

Farther on, came a pitcher to match my teapot, and presently, a little silver pencil on a chain. It must have been bought at my grandfather Wallace's jewelry store, for it had Sterling marked on the side. Along came the sugar bowl for my set, just when I had decided that I must do without it, and in between, there was a bag of marbles, a game which I played with my younger brother; a finger-length china doll, black of "hair" and white of "flesh," save for her brilliantly red cheeks; a handkerchief with my initial worked on it by grandmother; and three hard butterscotch balls well-wrapped in paper.

The ball was almost gone—I had only one present left to knit for. I tried to "make it last." For this was my custom. Ned always gobbled down the top of his frosted cake first. I inevitably ate the lower half and saved the best until last. Yet, the wonder ball could not last forever. I realized this, coming down to the end of the yarn. What puzzled me was the thinness of the final present. It seemed to be only as thick as a heavy piece of paper. Perhaps it was a colored picture to put into a frame? But, no. Opened, the packet disclosed a decorated motto card with the inscription, "What's worth doing is worth doing well." Disappointed, I laid the card to one side and saw Grandmother Hardwick watching me closely. My very last present should have been the best, by my way of planning things. It had turned out to be the least exciting of all, only a printed motto card.

I took the long strip of red knitting over to her, for the finishing stitches. Doing so, my eyes rested upon the commendably even rows of knitting. I had not dropped a single stitch in all this sash-like length. Only twice had I snagged my yarn and three or four times let my needles slip off the stitches, so that I had to re-thread them cautiously. My band of red was smooth and its edge straight. I had done it well. Why, that was what Grandmother must have meant by the motto card! She had thought I would do well with my knitting. She had had faith in me and had ended—no, really begun the ball, for I was winding it back to its first loops of worsted—with trust in me. "What is worth doing is worth doing well." I smiled at Grandmother Hardwick and she smiled back, understandingly. With her customary restraint, her undemonstrativeness, she had praised me for my long, careful course to the wonder ball's end. I still have the card.

Anne Learns the Lesson

Anne, watching me right the havoc her hurrying hands had made of Cousin Charles' sock, considered my reminiscences.

"To begin with," she affirmed, "red would be a much pleasanter color to knit on than dull gray—and if you got a present every so often—Aunt Eleanor, do you think I'm too old to practice pearling with a wonder ball?"

So, next week, I must go looking for wonder ball trinkets.

Catherine Leach

New Product Absorbs Moisture From Air

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

An answer to the problem of those who live in damp climates and find their shoes and other clothing turning moldy and mildewed right in their closet, has apparently been found.

The product, called the Puritan Drier-Outer, is a conveniently packaged, harmless chemical which absorbs excessive moisture from the air, thereby reducing the mold, mildew and rust that attack clothing and other articles kept in closets or closed spaces. It can be used to protect golf clubs from rusting in club lockers—to guard against mold, mildew or warping of game tables in basement playrooms—to keep linens, luggage or tools free from the damaging results of too much moisture in the air.

The Puritan Drier-Outer will also help to combat wall moisture which some homes may unexpectedly encounter this winter because of the patriotic reduction in heat.

House-furnishings departments and hardware stores sell the product in two sizes—one for closets and one for basements. Each will serve from approximately one month to six weeks, depending on the intensity of humidity.

HOLIDAY GOODNESS . . . COSTS LITTLE!

MRS. KNOX'S STAR SALAD

(Serves 6; uses ¼ pkg.)

1 envelope Knox Gelatine
½ cup cold water
2 cups canned or fresh tomatoes
½ bay leaf (if desired)
½ teaspoonful salt
Stalk celery
Few grains Cayenne or pepper
1 tablespoonful mild vinegar or lemon juice
1 tablespoonful onion juice

Mix tomatoes, bay leaf, salt, celery, Cayenne or pepper. Boil 10 minutes. Soften gelatine in cold water. Add to hot mixture. Stir until dissolved. Add vinegar and onion juice (extracted by grating onion). Strain and pour into star-shaped mold that has been rinsed in cold water. Chill. When firm, unmold on lettuce. Put a small ball of cream cheese and a stuffed olive in the center of star and garnish with parsley. Serve with any preferred dressing. (The gelatine mixture may be poured to the depth of about one-half inch in a shallow pan that has been rinsed in cold water. Then, when firm, cut in stars, using a paper pattern and sharp knife.)

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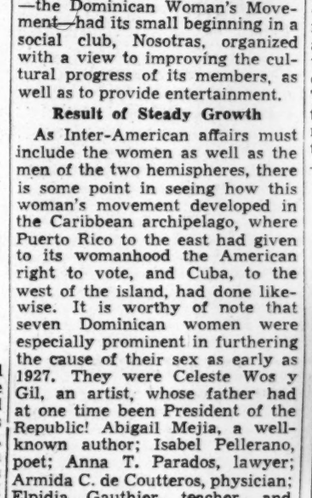

A ready-to-serve Oatmeal for babies

You mothers can thank the Gerber Baby for this one. A nourishing oatmeal that's been already thoroughly cooked, strained, dried and flaked! Just pour it into baby's dish, add hot or cold milk or formula, and there you are. It's not only as tasty and nourishing as can be, but actually enriched in Iron and Vitamin B1.

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Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Thursday

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 600,000
Previous day's sales 502,592
1942 volume to date 102,281,291
1941 volume to date 128,293,618

Stock Market Is Moderately Higher Today

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (AP)—Stocks generally turned on modest recovery power today and, with low-priced issues expanding market activity, gains of fractions to a point or so were well distributed.

Whether it was further brightening of the war news, with prospects of a shorter conflict; a big batch of satisfactory dividends and earnings statements, or just a technical rebound from a possibly oversold condition, was a matter of argument in boardrooms.

Tax selling persisted as a moderate handicap but this was well absorbed in most cases. Advisory services still were a bit bearish for the near-term although the majority forecast a long-pull bull market if and when mounting public begins to find an outlet in securities.

The list tilted upward at the start. Dealings broadened after a slow interval. Profit taking eventually trimmed best prices here and there but plus marks were well maintained in most sections in the final hour. It was the first day this week the Associated Press average of 60 stocks was able to finish with an advance. Transfers were around 600,000 shares.

Among stocks registering new highs for the year were Gillette, Dome Mines, Pepsi-Cola and Hecker Products. In front most of the time were American Telephone, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Great Northern, Western Union, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, International Telephone, Homestake Mining, du Pont, Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, Standard Oils of Indiana and California and International Harvester.

Bolstering optimism was the quick disposal of another "special" offering. This was a block of 16,000 Allis-Chalmers at 26½.

Forward leanings in the curb were shown by Gulf Oil, Cities Service, American Cyanamid "B," Aluminum of America and Phoenix Securities. Backward were Humble Oil, American Gas, International Petroleum and Sherwin Williams.

Bonds Irregular

The bond market clung to the recently favored narrow range today with the trend irregular in most groups near the final hour.

A few sales of Santa Fe 4s, of various maturity dates, brought declines of small fractions to more than a point in late dealings.

There was further profit selling in a number of carriers and a switching of proceeds to other issues rated as not having had the market improvement warranted by their individual positions with respect to earnings and interest coverages.

New Orleans, Texas & Mexico 5½s moved up more than a point and several New Haven issues edged up fractions. Slightly ahead were Central Pacific 5s, Burlington (Illinois) 4s, St. Paul 5s, North Western refunding 5s and Rock Island 4s.

In lower ground were Baltimore & Ohio 4s of '48, Boston & Maine 4½s, Denver & Rio Grande 4s, Erie 4*s and Laclede Gas 5½s.

Industrial and utility bonds, foreign issues and U. S. Governments were quiet and steady.

Coffee Rationing Is Now Official

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP)—Coffee rationing is official now. The War Production Board today formally delegated to the Office of Price Administration authority to ration the product. The fact that coffee would be rationed, beginning at midnight Nov. 28, was publicly announced Oct. 27.

In authorizing OPA to ration coffee, WPB revoked conservation order M-135. The order has controlled the distribution of coffee since April 28.

Acknowledging the use of Mexican chick peas, sometimes known as garbanzo beans, as a blend with coffee which has arisen in the recent coffee shortage in this country, the OPA placed these products under price control today.

Maximum prices will be, for most grades, the highest prices charged in March.

Security Prices Steady in London

LONDON, Nov. 20 (AP)—Trading was in limited volume in today's stock market but the tone continued steady.

Industrials were selectively higher along with home rails. Oils were irregular. Among kaffirs the dividend payers were well supported. Diamond and copper shares fluctuated narrowly.

British funds were steady. The foreign list was inactive.

Fractional Upturn In Wheat Halted

CHICAGO, Nov. 20 (AP)—The grain market's reeble attempt to extend its slow recovery failed today after prices had registered gains ranging up to about ½ cent a bushel.

Lack of buying enthusiasm because of uncertainties surrounding the flour ceiling program, due principally to trade fear that the Government will resort to additional subsidy payments in order to keep grain flowing to mills, checked the fractional upturn of wheat.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37	Abbott 1.60a	1	46¾	46¾	46¾	+ ⅛
48¾	39	Acme Sti (3)	1	43½	43½	43½	+ ⅜
8½	5½	Adams Ex .15e	7	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
24⅞	18¾	Adams-M 1¼a	1	24	24	24	N'v 17
16¼	10	Addressog (1)	3	16	15¾	15¾	
38½	29½	Air Reduct 1a	8	36⅞	36½	36½	
3	1¾	Alaska Juneau	9⅛	3	2¾	3	+ ⅛
½	⅛	Allegheny Corp	8	⅜	⅛	⅛	
6¾	3½	Allegp'f30we	6	6	5⅝	6	+ ¼
17	9¾	Alleg pr pf	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅜
22¾	16	Alleg LS1.55a	2	18½	18½	18½	+ ¼
6¾	3½	Allen Ind (1g)	1	5⅛	5¾	5¾	N'v 19
149	118½	Al Ch&Dye 6a	2	140	138½	140	+1½
12½	10	Allied Kid (1)	5	10¼	10¼	10½	N'v 19
16⅜	11⅞	Allied M (1e)	3	16	16	16	— ⅜
6⅝	4	Allied St(.60)	14	6¼	6¼	6½	+ ⅜
81	64	Allied St pf 5	3	73¼	73¼	73¼	N'v 19
30½	22	Allis-C M (1)	174	25¼	25½	25¾	+ ½
19⅜	14⅜	Alpha P C ¾e	1	19	19	19	+ ⅛
1½	⅛	Amal Leather	2	1	⅞	1	+1
18⅞	12¾	Amal L pf 3½t	2	14	14	14	Oct 31
70½	43	Amerada Pet 2	3	67⅝	66⅜	67¼	+ ½
24	18¾	Am A Ch 1.20a	1	23⅛	23½	23½	— ¼
48¼	25¼	Am Airl 1½g	4	46	45⅜	45½	+1
9¼	5⅞	Am Bk N .40e	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
6½	3½	Am Bosch ¼e	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅜
33	23	Am Br Sh .95e	1	28⅞	28¼	28⅞	+ ⅜
3½	1⅛	Am Cable & R 172		3⅛	3	3½	+ ⅛
73¼	56⅛	Am Can (3)	4	71¾	70¾	71¼	+ ¾
176	159	Am Can pf (7)	80	171½	171½	171½	N'v 19
3⅜	20	Am Car & Fdy	5	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ⅛
73¾	55½	Am CF pf 5¼e	5	67	65¾	66¾	N'v 19
20½	16	Am Ch&C1¼e	5	18½	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
110	105	Am Ch&C pf 5	1	106	106	106	N'v 9
95	69	Am Chicle(4a)	5	91	91	91	— ¾
6⅜	3⅞	Am Colortype	3	5½	5½	5½	N'v 9
22¾	14½	Am C Sug (2e)	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
16¼	8⅞	Am Distill	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	
3	⅝	Am Encau Tll	10	2	2	2	
7½	3¼	Am Euro ¼e	1	7	7	7	N'v 14
24	16¼	Am Export (2)	3	23½	23	23½	+ ½
1½	⅛	Am & For Pow	6	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
38¾	16¼	A FP6pf1.80k	4	34½	34½	34½	+ ½
43¾	18⅞	A FP7pf2.10k	3	39½	38½	39½	N'v 19
5⅞	1½	Am & F P 2pf	1	4½	4½	4½	
3⅜	25½	Am-H SS 2¼e	2	32½	32½	32½	N'v 19
3½	2⅛	Am Hide&Lea	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	N'v 18
36¼	32	Am H L pf (3)	6	33	33	33	N'v 9
51	36⅞	Am Home 2.40	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	+ ⅜
2	1⅛	Am Ice	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
35	25	Am Ice pf	2	35	35	35	N'v 18
5⅜	2¾	Am Internt'l	4	4½	4½	4½	
7	4⅜	Am Invest .70e	6	5⅛	5	5	N'v 17
10¼	6¾	Am Locom'tive	13	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
91	65	Am Lo pf5¼k	2	86	86	86	— ¼
12¼	9½	Am M&F .80	6	12½	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
7⅝	4	AmM&Met¾e	10	6¼	6¼	6¼	N'v 19
23¾	16	Am Metl (1)	5	19¾	19⅜	19⅜	
12	½	Am Pow & Lt	6	¾	¾	¾	
26¼	15⅛	APLS6pf33⅓k	7	19	18¾	19	— ¼
22	12½	APLS5pf2.81k	6	17¼	16⅞	17¼	+ ⅛
6¼	3¾	Am R&S(.30e)	10	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
12	9½	Am R M (1e)	7	10½	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
8	4¾	Am Saf R1⅔e	5	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ¼
11½	6¾	Am Seat ½e	6	11½	11¼	11¼	N'v 17
43	25½	Am Smelt (2)	9	38	37⅝	37⅞	+ ⅛
148	132½	Am S&R pf 7	1	148	147½	147½	+ ¼
36¼	29	Am Snuff2.80e	1	35¾	34¾	34¾	—1
21¾	16¾	Am Sti F (2)	15	20	19½	20	+ ½
12	9⅜	Am Stores ¾e	2	10⅞	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
12	7½	Am Stove 1.20	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	N'v 19
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ¼
97½	78¾	Am Sugar pf 7	1	90	90	90	N'v 17
23	17¼	Am Sm Tob 1a	2	22½	22½	22½	— ⅜
134¾	101¼	Am Tel&Tel 9	27	131⅛	129⅞	130⅜	+ ⅝
49¾	33½	Am Tob (3)	2	41¼	41⅛	41½	—1½
50¾	34⅞	Am Tob B (3)	13	43¼	42	42¾	— ½
143⅝	120	Am Tob pf (6)	1	133¾	133	133¼	— ¾
7¼	3¼	Am Type Fdrs	59	7½	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
30⅛	22	Am Visc (2)	14	29½	29¼	29½	+ ¼
116½	108¼	Am Visc pf(5)	1	116	116	116	
4	1⅞	Am Water Wks	4	3¾	3⅜	3¾	+ ⅜
70¼	39	Am WW 1pf 6	4	59½	59½	59½	—1¼
5⅝	3¾	Am Woolen	3	4	4	4	
76⅜	52	Am Wool pf 6k	3	57¼	57¼	57½	+1¾
5⅞	3½	Am Zinc L&S	11	4⅜	4	4	— ⅛
50	38⅜	Am Z pr pf5k	1	45	45	45	N'v 6
28⅝	22⅝	Anacon (1¾e)	51	26¼	25¾	26¼	+ ¾
17	12⅝	Anchor H .30e	1	16½	16½	16½	N'v 18
12¼	7¾	Andes Cop ¾e	3	11⅛	11⅛	11¾	N'v 13
1⅞	1	A P W Paper	2	1½	1½	1½	N'v 18
35	27⅜	Arch-D-M (2)	3	32¾	32½	32½	
111⅝	102	Arm Del pf 7	2	107	107	107	N'v 18
4¼	2½	Armour Ill	14	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
67½	42	Arm pr pf4½k	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	— ¼
66	40½	Arm Ill pf	1	40½	40½	40½	N'v 18
31⅛	21	Armstrong (1)	4	31	30¾	31	
8¼	5⅞	Arnold C ⅜e	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	N'v 19
4¾	2⅝	Artloom (.30e)	*4	4½	4½	4⅜	+ ⅛
6¾	4¼	Assd Dry Gds	2	6⅛	6	6⅛	N'v 19
77½	61½	Assd DG1pf 6	1	74	74	74	N'v 12
83	53	AsDG2pf163¾k	1	58	58	58	N'v 19
27⅛	20	Associated In2	1	27	27	27	N'v 19
53	27½	Atchison (6e)	79	46¾	44½	45½	+ ⅞
72½	60⅛	At T&SF pf 5	1	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜	N'v 19
34½	19¾	Atl Cst L 1g	25	30	29½	29½	— ⅜
34	16½	Atl G&WI 3g	1	23	23	23	+1
45½	33	AG&Wlpf2½e	1	44½	44½	44½	N'v 19
23½	14⅜	Atl Refin .70e	15	18⅞	18½	18½	
109¼	99¾	Atl Refin pf 4	1	106¼	106¼	106¼	Oct 27
50¼	46¾	Atlas Cp pf 3	2	48¾	48¾	48¾	N'v 19
7	6¼	Atlas Corp ½e	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
70	43	AtlasPow 3½e	1	55½	55½	55½	N'v 19
9⅛	6¼	Atlas T'k ¼e	1	7½	7½	7½	N'v 17
2⅝	1¼	Austin Nichols	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	N'v 13
4⅛	2¾	Aviat Cp .10e	32	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
		B					
14¾	9¾	Bald Loco ct	10	12½	12¼	12⅜	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Balt & Ohio	14	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
7½	4½	Balt & Ohio pf	5	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	N'v 13
12⅝	6⅝	Barber Asphalt	8	12	11½	12	+ ½
6¼	4½	Barker Br (1g)	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅜
1⅛	8⅜	Barnsdall .60	16	11⅜	11	11	+ ⅜
18½	12½	Bath Ir Wk 1a	21	14⅞	14⅜	14⅞	+ ⅝
22¾	15½	Bayuk C 1¾e	2	22¼	22	22	N'v 17
26	20	Beat Cream 1a	3	24¾	24¾	24¾	N'v 19
105	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr 25
106	102⅜	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	104	104	104	N'v 6
110¾	64	Beech-Nut(4a)	1	87	87	87	N'v 16
9	6⅜	Beld-Hem .80	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	N'v 19
17⅜	9¾	Bell Airc (2e)	8	12¾	12⅝	12¾	+ ⅜
39⅞	28¼	Bendix Avia 3e	21	34⅞	34¼	34⅜	— ¼
15¼	9⅞	Benf I L 1.15e	3	14¾	14½	14½	— ⅝
54	46½	Ben In pf 2½	1	53	53	53	
24¼	17⅝	Best Co 1.60a	4	22½	22½	22½	
66¼	49½	Beth Stl (6)	16	57	56¼	57	+ ½
21	105	Beth Stl pf 7	1	110¼	110¼	110¼	— ¼
27½	18¾	Bigelow-S (2)	1	25½	25½	25½	
19¾	14¾	Black-Dk 1.60	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	N'v 17
7⅜	5	Blaw-Knox¼e	1	7	7	7	
14½	11¼	Bliss&Lau ¾e	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	N'v 16
21½	13¼	Boeing Air 1e	7	16¼	16½	16¼	+ ¼
38¾	25	Bohn Al&Br 3e	3	36¼	35¾	36	
17¼	13½	Bond Str 1.60	1	16	16	16	N'v 18
27⅞	19¾	Borden Co .90e	2	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ¼
27½	19¾	Borg-Wr 1.60	2	26	26	26	
3½	1¼	Boston&Maine	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ¼
31¼	25	Bower Roll 2e	1	30½	30½	30½	
20¼	15	Brewing C ½e	1	19½	19½	19½	Oct 21
9⅝	7⅜	Bridg'p B (1)	4	9¼	9¼	9¼	N'v 19
21¼	15¼	Briggs Mfg(2)	5	21¼	21	21¼	+ ⅜
35½	26	Briggs&St (3)	1	34½	34½	34½	— ⅝
43	30	Bristol-M1.90e	3	35¼	35	35¼	+ ¼
½	⅛	Bkly & Q Tran	10	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Tran	10	1¼	1¼	1¼	
10¾	7	Bkly U Gas ½e	1	9½	9½	9½	
35	28¼	Brown Shoe(2)	1	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	N'v 18
14⅜	9⅞	Brunsw'k-B 1	3	13½	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
8⅞	6¼	Bucyrus-E .40e	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
3½	2¼	Budd Mfg	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
7⅞	5¾	Budd Wh(¼ae)	20	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
15¾	11¼	Buffalo (2)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅜
25	16¼	Bullard Co (2)	4	22	21¾	22	+ ⅜
26¾	19½	Bulova Wat 2	2	26	26	26	N'v 19
29¼	14⅞	Burlin M 1.40	2	18½	18¾	18¾	N'v 16
56½	53	Burl pf 2¾	1	56½	56½	56½	N'v 17
53¼	52	Burl pf 2½	1	52¾	52¾	52¾	N'v 19
9⅛	6¼	Burr Add(.60)	16	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
3½	2⅛	Bush Terminal	4	3	3	3	
6¼	4¾	Butl'r B .60e	3	5⅛	5	5	
21½	19⅝	Butler pf 1½	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	N'v 17
3⅞	2⅛	Butte C&Zinc	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	6½	Byers (AM)	3	9¾	9¾	9¾	N'v 19
15¼	10	Byron Jk 1¼e	3	13¾	13¾	13¾	N'v 18
		C					
21⅜	16½	Calif Pk 1⅓	4	20¾	20½	20¾	
53⅞	50¾	Calif P pf 2½	1	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞	N'v 2
1¼	½	Callahan Z-Ld	8	⅝	⅝	⅝	
7⅝	5¾	Cal & Hecla 1	4	7¼	7	7	
16¾	11⅞	Camb Wy ¾e	4	16½	16¼	16½	+ ¼
13½	9¼	Canada Dr .60	3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
7¾	3¾	Canadian Pac	42	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
37½	29¾	Cannon Mills 2	4	35	35	35	+ ¼
4¾	1¾	Capital Ad A	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	N'v 19
28½	22½	Carpen Stl 2a	1	27	27	27	N'v 18
3½	2¼	Carrier-G .15e	3	3	3	3	
74	54¾	Case (JI)(3e)	1	69½	69½	69½	
42	30	Caterpil Tr (2)	9	38¾	38¼	38¼	+ ¼
26½	15	Celanese 1¼e	7	26¼	25¾	26¼	+ ⅝
8¼	6⅛	Celotex Cp ½	3	7⅜	7¼	7¼	
23⅜	16	Cent Aq 1¾a	5	16⅞	16½	16½	N'v 19
2⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	4	2½	2	2	— ⅛
2½	1⅜	Cent RR NJ	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	N'v 16
18	11	Cen Violet2½e	3	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ¼
3¼	2	Century Rib M	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	N'v 12
35	27	Cerro de P (4)	2	33	32¾	33	N'v 19
3⅞	1¾	Cert-teed Prod	4	3½	3	3½	
19	15½	ChainBelt 1¼e	2	17½	17½	17½	N'v 17
18⅞	14¾	Champ P&F 1	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ¼
9½	5½	Checker Cab	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	N'v 19
36¾	27½	Ches & Ohio 3a	5	35¼	35	35¼	+ ¼
98	89	Ches & O pf 4	2	93½	93½	93½	+ ½
2½	⅝	Chi & E Ill	2	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
8¼	2¾	Chi&E Ill A	18	7¾	7¼	7½	+ ¼
7⅛	4	Chi&E Ill pf	12	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
2¼	1⅜	Chi Gr West	1	2½	2½	2½	
13⅛	8¾	Chi G W pf½a	3	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅜
7½	4⅝	Chi Mail ¼g	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	N'v 19
17½	12	Chi Pn T (2)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ¾
39¾	33	Chi PT cv pf 3	1	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	N'v 12
52	45	CPT pr pf 2½	1	48	48	48	N'v 12
⅝	⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	1	½	½	½	N'v 17
1¼	⅛	CRI & P 6pf	1	½	½	½	N'v 19
1⅝	⅜	CRI & P 7pf	2	⅜	⅜	1	N'v 19
11⅞	8¾	Chi Yef Cab 1	2	11⅞	11½	11½	N'v 9
13¾	11¾	Chickash (1)	3	13½	13½	13½	N'v 17
2¼	1½	Childs Co	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	N'v 18
67¾	43⅞	Chrysler 3½e	24	66¾	65½	66¾	+1¼
10⅜	9	City I&F 1.20	2	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
3	1⅛	City Stores	1	2½	2½	2½	
39⅜	28	Clark Eq (3)	4	37	37	37	
29¼	22	Cleve G B (1e)	4	28¾	28½	28½	N'v 17
44	32¼	Climax 1.20a	4	39½	39½	39½	
36½	25⅜	Cluett P 1¾e	2	32	32	32	+ ⅛
83	56½	Coca-Cola 3a	5	83¾	83	83¾	+1
63½	55½	Coca Cola A 3	1	62	62	62	Oct 14
17¼	11½	Colgate-P ½	9	17¼	17	17¼	
105½	97¼	Colg-P pf 4¼	1	105	105	105	N'v 18
18¾	10¾	Collins & A	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ¼
18¼	13¼	Col Fuel 1½e	3	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	N'v 16
15¾	8½	Col Br A 1½e	7	14⅞	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
15¾	8¾	Col Br B 1½e	3	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
2½	1	Col G&E .10g	31	2¼	2	2	— ⅛
54	30½	Col G&EpfA 6		5	41	41	41
11¼	5⅛	Columbia Pict		*1	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅜
35	24	Colum Ppf23¼	1	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	N'v 16
78	51	Col Carb 4¼e	1	78	78	78	N'v 19
27	16½	Comi Credit 3	12	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	+ ¼
105½	91½	Comi C pf 4¼	1	105½	105½	105½	N'v 19
31	20¼	Comi Inv Tr 3	36	31	30	31	+1⅛
106	100¼	Com Tcvpf 4¼	1	106	106	106	
10¼	7¼	Comi Solv .30e	3	9½	9⅜	9½	
⅛	⅛	Com'th&South	82	⅛	⅛	⅛	
44½	21½	Com & Sou pf	18	32½	31⅞	32½	+1
23¾	17¾	Com'th 1.60e	35	21¼	21	21¼	
3½	1⅞	Conde Nast .40e	2	2¾	2¼	2¾	N'v 6
17¼	12½	Congoleum-N 1	15	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	+ ¼
21½	15	Consol Airc 1e	14	18½	18⅜	18½	+ ¼
12	9¾	Cons Cig 1½g	6	11½	11⅜	11½	N'v 18
11⅞	8¾	Cons Cig (1)	3	21	20⅞	20⅞	+ ⅜
126	95	Dow Chem (3)	3	120½	120¼	120¼	+ ½
16⅜	13½	Dresser M ¾e	4	15½	15½	15½	
7	2¾	Dunhill Int		1	5⅜	5⅜	53/8N'v 17
10⅛	8	Duplan (.40e)	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
144	102¼	du Pont 3½e	*15	129	127	129	+2
127	120	du P't pf 4½	1	126½	126½	126½	N'v 18
30⅞	16¾	East Air Lines	3	29¼	29	29¼	+ ¾
4½	2¼	East Roll Mill	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
141	108	Eastman (5)	14	140¼	140	140	+ ⅛
34¼	26	Eaton Mfg (3)	2	33½	33	33½	+ ½
15	11	Edis Bros .80	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ¼
1⅞	⅜	El&M In .06e	1	1½	1½	1½	
30¼	20⅝	El Auto 1¾e	8	29½	28¾	29½	+1
13⅜	10⅜	Elec Boat ½e	11	11¼	11¼	11⅛	
1⅝	¾	El Pow & Lt	11	1½	1½	1½	
32¾	15	El P&L $6 pf	2	28⅛	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
35¼	17¼	El P&L $7 pf	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	+ ¾
34½	29	El Ster Bat	4	34	33	34	+ ¾
26⅜	19¼	El Paso G 2.40	2	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	N'v 18
49	39¾	Endi-John 3	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	N'v 14
3½	1¼	Eng Pub Serv	7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
66	40	Eng PS3Spf 5	1	58	58	58	N'v 17
73	46	EPS5½pf5½a	1	61	61	61	N'v 16
⅜	⅛	Equit Off Bldg	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
10¼	4⅞	Erie RR (1e)	8	8⅞	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
10	3⅞	Erie RR ct 1e	38	8½	8⅜	8½	
44	32¼	Erie RR pf A5	4	38	38	38	
4¼	1½	Eureka V Cl	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	N'v 19
6¾	4½	Evans Prod	2	6	6	6	
28⅜	20	Ex-Cello 2.60	2	25¼	24¾	25¼	+ ¾
1¼	⅛	Exchange Buf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	N'v 19
		F					
37¼	2⅞	Fairb Mor (1)	2	33½	33	33½	+ ½
29¾	19	Fajardo Sug 2	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ¼
8¼	5¾	Fed Lt&Tr 1	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	N'v 19
24½	20	Fed Min&S 3e	5	21½	20¾	21½	+ ⅛
11¾	8	Fed Mog (1)	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
4¼	3	Fed M T .30e	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
18½	11

Commerce and Finance

Treasury to Borrow the Largest Sum in Nation's History

Business and Industry

Senator Byrd Plans to Cut Federal Costs

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP)—Declaring the Federal pay roll had almost doubled in the past year, Chairman Harry Byrd (D) of Virginia, of a joint economy committee today pledged an effort to prune the expenses of all government agencies, from the White House down.

In what appeared to be a well-defined move to cut deeply into the forthcoming new budget, Senator Byrd told reporters the committee would concentrate largely on reducing the administrative costs of war agencies.

May Drop WPA

"That seems to be the chief place where savings can be made," he said. "We may be able to obtain abolition of the WPA, which was given about $400,000,000 this year, but not many other cuts can be made in the non-war agencies."

Senator Byrd said the committee learned that on Sept. 1 the executive staff pay roll under President Roosevelt entailed a yearly outlay of $2,999,460 for employment of 726 persons in the District of Columbia and 180 persons outside. This did not include, he said, any of the emergency agencies set up under executive authority, such as the Office for Emergency Management.

By contrast, Senator Byrd said the White House pay roll under President Woodrow Wilson in July, 1917, during the last war, contained the names of 48 persons and involved a yearly outlay of $164,000.

The monthly pay roll for Government employees this September totaled $410,862,000, he said, exclusive of payments to the 90,000 members of county agricultural committees, who draw a total of $50,000,000 yearly.

This represented what Senator Byrd termed a "staggering" increase over the Government's $226,155,000 pay roll for September 1941.

Huge Pay Roll

The Committee estimated the number of Government employees, federal, state, municipal and county, at about 5,982,000, and Senator Byrd said many of them should be transferred into war enterprises to help solve the manpower problem.

A survey of the September pay rolls of federal agencies created since 1919, Senator Byrd said, showed the Tennessee Valley Authority with the largest number of employees, 41,697. The Federal Security agency, with 34,522, was second and the Federal Works agency, with 31,141, third.

Others with more than 10,000 included the Office of Price Administration, 28,357; Selective Service, 26,826; War Production Board, 19,077; Office of Emergency Management, 14,282; National Housing Agency, 13,252; and Office of Censorship, 11,328.

A. I. F. Head Warns Against Expecting Broad Bull Market

James R. Bancroft, President of the American Institute of Finance, in a talk before the Boston Economic Club at the Parker House today declared that he sees nothing in the so-called inflationary picture that warrants departure from sound investment principles and warned against expecting too much from the stock market after the rise of the past six months.

"Securities of companies markedly stimulated by war conditions, with a questionable postwar outlook," Mr. Bancroft said, "should at best occupy only a minor portion of portfolios. On the other hand, consideration should be given—based on the extent of the deflation seen—to securities of companies whose earnings have been adversely affected by war, and which will obviously be helped by the termination of the conflict.

"From a general standpoint, it is difficult to visualize a broad rampant bull market. I do visualize a substantially improved general stock market action for the balance of the war period in contrast to that seen during the first 2½ years of the conflict.

"This does not mean, however, any uninterrupted advance from current levels, or any immediate advance, on top of what has occurred, similar to that which has run from early May. Any market that has advanced more than 25 per cent over a period of six months—as this one has—is subject to sharp intermediary declines.

"From this standpoint, consideration should be given to the fact that the character of the market's churning about recently indicated some weakening of its technical position. Hence, caution now from an intermediary standpoint is advisable."

NRA Foe Indicted Again For Social Tax Default

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Mr. Frederick Clark Perkins, battery manufacturer of York, Pa., who started his one-man feud against the New Deal by refusing to comply with NRA regulations, is in trouble with the Government again.

Mr. Perkins was named in a criminal bill of information filed by Assistant U. S. Attorney Thomas Curtin, charging him with failure to pay $51.15 Social Security taxes for the year ended June 30, 1942. Federal Judge George A. Welsh issued a bench warrant.

Mr. Perkins quickly accepted the challenge. Informed of the action by phone he said, "The Social Security tax is unconstitutional. They'll have to take it away from me."

Food From United Nations Will Help Cement Peace

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—As the "end of the beginning" of the war has been reached, and the prospect of United Nations' victory appears, though still hull-down over the horizon, the postwar problem begins to take on an additional international aspect and the "problems of lasting peace" begin to heave in sight, though still far off. A number of these problems were considered at the Herald Tribune Forum in this city this week, and the international side of the postwar problem begins to take shape.

The United Nations are fighting only on the assumption of victory, and on that assumption the time will come when Fascist society will collapse in Europe and it will be up to the Allied authorities, principally American and British, to pick up the threads and put together a workable postwar society in Europe.

What U. S. Did for Europe

It does not seem to be very well known in this country that something of this sort has been done in Europe before, and on a very large scale, through the Commission for Relief in Belgium, the American Relief Administration European Children's Fund, the American Relief Administration Russian Unit, the Near East Relief, and various other organizations after World War I.

As Hoover and Gibson point out in "The Problems of Lasting Peace," Americans in Europe after the 1918 armistice, "being trusted everywhere as politically disinterested," took on, in addition to the feeding to tens of millions of people of nearly thirty million tons of food costing into the hundreds of millions of dollars, the additional work of co-ordinating disrupted railroad, canal, transport and communication facilities, rehabilitating coal production, improvising credits, currency, exchange and rationing systems, and fighting pestilence.

When Vice-President Wallace spoke recently before the Society for Better Cultural Relations with Russia, and enlarged on the long friendship between this country and Russia, he failed entirely to mention the outstanding instance of American good will to Russia, the distribution absolutely free to Russia during and after the famine of 1921 of some $60,000,000 worth of food and supplies.

Between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 men now fighting in the Russian Army must have been the direct and daily beneficiaries of this unprecedented instance of entirely non-political Christian charity or hands-across-the-sea at the very time in their lives when they most needed it—at the ages between two and six.

Gratitude in Russia

This correspondent, who was with that feeding operation, has seen with his own eyes the children in scores and perhaps hundreds of Russian villages filing in and out of kitchens from which they received daily their hot rations of 600 calories from America; and he once attended a special ceremony in a Tartar Moslem mosque not far from Kubuyshev after which it was explained to him that such a ceremony was held once a week in thanks that though neither the county seat nor the provincial capital could send any food, the people of America had sent it clear across the Atlantic to the little village of Vysolki. Six million children and ten million adults were fed free American food, in Russia alone—and no political tags.

Most Americans apparently do not remember this feeding operation but it is remembered throughout the Volga Valley, the Ukraine, the western foothills of the Urals, Moscow, and Petrograd. Vice-President Wallace certainly must know of it; he was a farm editor when the Armistice came and the great pumping of American farm products into Europe and Russia began. The only reasonable explanation of the present Administration's apparent ignorance of how nearly all Europe was saved by Americans from the worst famine in three centuries is that the work was directed by the political untouchable, Herbert Hoover.

There may be a tie-in here somewhere with the recent development by the Army and Navy of special schools of military government, to prepare the services for future occupation problems. With the experienced Hoover and his men politically tabu for purposes of reconstruction of the countries pillaged and strayed by the Germans, much as Bernard Baruch was for two years kept at arm's length from the defense program, the civilians available for the task would probably be 'the starry-eyed boys.' This may be one reason why the armed services are obviously preparing to do the job themselves.

Mild Treatment of Conquered

The type of job they plan to do can hardly be better illustrated than by a quotation from the Field Manual on Military Government. It says,

"The object of the United States in waging any war is to obtain a favorable and enduring peace. A military occupation marked by harshness, injustice, or oppression, leaves lasting resentment against the occupying power in the hearts of the people of the occupied territory and sows the seeds of future war by them against the occupying power when circumstances shall make that possible, whereas just, considerate, and mild treatment of the governed by the occupying army will convert enemies into friends."

One of these Army schools is already in operation at the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, and two are to be opened next month at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, while a special training program has been inaugurated at Columbia University to fit naval officers and military civilians for military administration and civilian relief work in conquered territories.

Students at Charlottesville include engineers, police chiefs, lawyers, bankers, etc. First part of the course is on Army organization, the international law and history of military government, and on public administration. Specialists on Germany, Italy, and Japan teach courses and the students work out sample problems in hypothetical occupied countries, based of course on certain assumptions as to the political and economic circumstances in which the American or Allied armies take over.

Stability First Requirement

The possible circumstances were outlined this week at the New York Herald-Tribune Forum by Major General Allen Wyant Gullion, Provost Marshal General, in discussing "Temporary Control in Enemy and Occupied Countries." He said:

". . . When the enemy has been driven back and his territory overrun, . . . the scene is usually one of chaos. Homes have been destroyed; industry and commerce have been paralyzed; utilities have been crippled or suspended; food supplies are at the vanishing point. . . . Some authority must assume control and restore stability and order . . . if for no other reason than that civilian population . . . would otherwise perish in anarchy. . . ."

And he added, "It is the duty of the occupying authority . . . to preserve, so far as possible, the local institutions, laws, and customs of the occupied region. . . .

"All our preparations are colored with the philosophy . . . that military government should be conducted with justice, honor, and humanity . . ."

Now the first thing the occupying armies will bring will be food. European countries are short, some are starving. The Germans have used food control for years as a form of economic warfare. Now the British are doing it. "It was no accident that British discussios of post-war relief were begun in the Ministry of Economic Warfare," said Craig McGeachy, first Secretary of the British Embassy at Washington, last week at the Herald Tribune Forum. U. S. Secretary of Agriculture Wickard has hammered on the phase "Food Will Win the War."

The role of American food is post-war Europe will be discussed in a subsequent article.

Bill to Give Retail Tire Trade to Small Business Revived

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 (AP)—Proposed legislation to give some 300,000 small businessmen all the retail tire business, including sale, repair and recapping, was revived today in the hope the Senate banking committee would recommend its passage.

Rubber Administrator William M. Jeffers was called before the committee to discuss the proposal that distribution of tires and services be withheld from manufacturer-owned stores to protect the small independent businessman from what Senator Allen Ellender (D), of Louisiana, termed "destructive competition."

Senator Ellender is author of the bill pending since June. The Senate Small Business Committee, headed by Senator James Murray (D), of Montana, has proposed an amendment which would authorize the rubber administrator to requisition surplus retreading and recapping equipment, whenever needed, and transfer it from one service area to another.

Senator Murray said spokesmen for tire dealers had declared that they were "victims of unwarranted discrimination in the allocation of recapping and retreading equipment."

Department Store Sales Rise 13 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Department store sales throughout the nation during the week ended Nov. 14 increased 13 per cent over the same week the previous year, the Federal Reserve Board reported.

This compared with an increase of 20 per cent reported for the previous week over the same week in 1941, and with the 16 per cent average increase listed for the four week period ending Nov. 14 over the corresponding period last year.

Percentage of increase over the previous year for the week ended Nov. 14 were listed by Federal Reserve districts as follows:

Boston 14, New York 4, Philadelphia 8, Cleveland 15, Richmond 14, Atlanta 13, Chicago 7, St. Louis 16, Kansas City 36, Dallas 22 and San Francisco 31.

Loans to Brokers Drop $63,000,000 During Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $370,000,000 in the week ended Nov. 17, a decrease of $63,000,000 compared with the previous week.

Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $381,000,000.

U. S. December Borrowing Set At $9 Billion

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP)—With the cost of war now nearing the $6,000,000,000-a-month mark and almost equalling the amount spent for all consumer goods and services in the entire nation, Uncle Sam today started oiling the world's biggest dual-action financing machine.

First, the Treasury set up plans to borrow during December approximately $9,000,000,000 — the most money ever raised that way at one time in the world's history.

Second, it delved deeper into a re-study of a new tax program —expected to include some form of compulsory savings — which probably will be submitted to the new Congress early next year.

Building the borrowing program on a wider base than ever before, the Treasury will coordinate the work of the Victory Fund committees and the War Savings staff workers, thus utilizing the efforts of nearly 350,000 volunteers to float the historic loan.

Financing Plan

Secretary Henry Morgenthau said the money would be raised by stepping up sales of war bonds and tax savings notes, and by offering three new types of Treasury securities "designed for every class and type of investor."

In addition to the new securities, Mr. Morgenthau said the Treasury hoped to take its borrowings deeper into the pockets of the average person by adding at least 7,000,000 more income-earners to the ranks of those already buying war bonds on the pay roll savings plan.

The special offerings will consist of 26-year bonds bearing 2½ per cent interest, 5½-year bonds bearing 1¾ per cent interest, and one-year certificates of indebtedness bearing ⅞ per cent interest.

The 26-year bonds—unlimited in amount and aimed for non-banking investors as an anti-inflation move —cannot be held by commercial banks until 10 years after the date of issue, Mr. Morgenthau said. The two other issues will be available to banks as well as all other investors. Total of the two will be $4,000,000,000—the limit to which commercial banks may subscribe—plus whatever amounts are taken by other investors, whose subcriptions were not limited and will be accepted in full.

The two bonds will be sold in denominations ranging from $500 to $100,000, and the certificates from $1,000 to $100,000.

After the borrowing, the Treasury plans no further major financing until February when it will continue on a bi-monthly basis.

Mr. Morgenthau also disclosed that he had conferred with President Roosevelt, Economic Director James F. Byrnes and others this week concerning a new tax program aimed at whittling next year's rising war costs and still keeping the public debt under control as much as possible. He said the entire tax program was being re-studied by Treasury experts who were conferring with "all those concerned."

Taxes on Time Basis

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP)—The Treasury Department plans to collect every possible dime due it under the new wartime tax law, but it doesn't intend to turn into a shylock in the process, Assistant Secretary John L. Sullivan said yesterday.

Mr. Sullivan said that "improvident" people who fail to plan in advance for their taxes will have to pay eventually—probably on a periodic payment basis.

He told an impromptu press conference that Internal Revenue Bureau collectors would be glad to work out paying arrangements with persons who, due to some unforeseen circumstance, were unable to pay their full tax bills on the dot.

Queried concerning the possibility of many defaults from the so-called "improvident" people, Mr. Sullivan said he felt this was not too big a problem.

"Our figures don't indicate that there's as much 'silk shirt spending' during this war as there was in the last," he said, adding that the "silk shirt" term seemed to have become associated with unusual heavy spending.

The assistant secretary urged all persons financially able to pay their taxes in a lump sum wherever possible, without relying on the "installment plan," and said he hoped many of the payments would come in before the March deadline. He said the public's appreciation of the nation's need for money was expected to bring in an unusually large amount of lump sum tax payments early next year.

Horn Built by Edison To Be Salvaged for Brass

NEWARK, N. J. (AP)—Two tons of brass in a 125-foot horn built by the late Thomas A. Edison for phonograph recordings will become war salvage, the New Jersey Office of War Information announced.

It said Gov. Charles Edison, a son of the inventor, would use a sledge hammer to start the work of demolition at one of the West Orange plants of Thomas A. Edison, Inc.

Used for seven years, the horn was put together with 30,000 rivets during the eight to nine months it took to build in 1924. It extended between two buildings. Artists sang and played in one structure where a padded and vibrationless room was outfitted, and the sound was picked up by a recording device at the other end of the horn.

Kaiser Shipyards Accused Of Illegal Shop Contracts

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP)—The National Labor Relations Board has accused three Pacific Coast shipyards operated by Henry J. Kaiser of making illegal closed shop contracts with AFL unions and otherwise illegally aiding them, to the exclusion of the CIO.

The board ordered hearings to begin at Portland, Ore., on Dec. 14. If the charges are sustained, the contracts will be invalidated and the way opened for election of a collective bargaining representative by secret ballot.

Jurisdictional Affair

The board's action spotlighted one of the bitterest phases of the jurisdictional warfare between AFL and CIO unions. AFL leaders anticipated the complaint more than a month ago, when officers of the metal trades union at the AFL convention in Toronto denounced the NLRB for what they termed interference with the war production program on the West Coast.

Board chairman H. A. Millis inferentially acknowledged AFL protestations through the unusual procedure of issuing a statement along with the routine announcement of the complaint.

Mr. Millis said the complaint and hearings were "intended to investigate the charges that the companies and AFL unions have entered into illegal contracts, which have had the effect of interfering with production of vital war materials and the misuse of available local manpower. These contracts are alleged to have resulted in the discriminatory discharge of at least 700 known employees and to have led to the discriminatory refusal of the companies to hire many others unless they joined the AFL unions or received a work permit from one of them.

"The alleged illegality of these contracts, which make membership in the AFL unions a condition of employment, arises from the fact that they were made at a time when, in one instance, the companies had no employees in (one) shipyard and only 66 employees in another, when it was known that within six months, more than 10,000 employees would be on the payroll. Under the National Labor Relations Act, contracts making membership in a union a condition of employment are illegal unless they are entered into by a union which has been designated by at least a majority of employees as their bargaining agent.

Complaint Outlined

"Public hearings in board cases, it has been the board's experience, have not had the effect of interfering with war production. They have been conducted in such manner and at such hours best suited to the convenience of all those interested in maximum and uninterrupted production. We have found that thorough investigations and prompt hearings are even more essential in wartimes; they have had the effect of allaying tensions in the plant and quickly resolving any matters which might occasion or contribute to industrial unrest."

The companies named in the complaint, brought by the Cio marine and shipbuilding workers, and by William King, an individual, are Kaiser Company, Inc., with yards at Vancouver, Wash., and Swan Island, Portland, Ore., and Oregon Shipbuilding Corporation, Portland.

The complaint alleged the Kaiser company had no employees at Swan Island and only 191 at Vancouver when it entered the closed shop agreement last April with 16 A. F. L. unions. In the case of the Oregon Shipbuilding Corporation, the agreement was entered into in May, 1941, when approximately 66 employees were at work, the complaint alleged.

It was further charged that Oregon Shipbuilding discriminatorily discharged 554 employees and the Kaiser Company at least 147 and that both refused to reinstate or re-employ most of them, and refused to employ any person who was not an A. F. L. member, and did not have a work permit card from one of the A. F. L. unions.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP)—The Maritime Commission said the Pacific Bridge Company, Alameda, Calif., which recently claimed a shipbuilding record by launching a small cargo ship 80 hours after keel-laying, is approximately five months behind schedule.

In a formal statement, Rear Admiral Howard L. Vickery, vice-chairman of the commission, said the commission "is not satisfied with the performance of the Pacific Bridge Company."

"Its contracts called for the company to furnish all materials and the commission has done everything possible to expedite performance of contracts," he said. "Launching of ships means little. It is the delivery of completed vessels that counts in this all-out war effort."

The company has maintained its schedule in launching ships, the commission said, but has not completed and delivered into service any of the nine vessels that have been launched.

At Alameda, W. G. Swigert, president of Pacific Bridge, expressed surprise at the commission's discontent.

"We are just as anxious as Admiral Vickery and the Maritime Commission to deliver the completed ships," he said, "but we must have the approval of plans in order to do the job. The Maritime Commission could have been most helpful in this respect.

"Our recent accomplishment in launching a ship in 81 hours was not set up for publicity purposes, nor did we, at any time, claim that the ship was ready for sea. We had on hand the steel for that particular hull and wished to release certain equipment for other important war work. This equipment was not available until the launching had taken place."

Ford Motor Company Announces New Method of Straightening Armor Plate

DETROIT (AP)—A new method of straightening armor plate, designed to speed up the final stages of its production and to eliminate the use of much cumbersome and costly straightening equipment, was announced by the Ford Motor Company.

The formula, already in use in the new Ford armor plate plant, substitutes water-cooled dies for water tanks, sprays and straightening machines. It steps up deliveries of armor plate to tank builders and reduces the straightening of armor plate to one short operation. It is applied to the metal immediately after it has been put through a heat-treat furnacing in which the armor is fired to shell-resisting hardness.

The conventional method of processing armor plate consists of cooling furnace-hot plate by sprays and immersions after which it must be flattened in huge presses. This operation, according to Ford engineers, requires at least two hours to complete.

In the new process the almost inevitable buckling and warping between cooling and flattening is prevented. A giant water-cooled die-press is connected by a roller track to a continuous furnace through which the metal passes during the heat-treat hardening process.

The slab of blast-red armor plate is pushed automatically over the rollers to the water-cooled dies which grip it in 2,500 tons of pressure. The straightening and cooling job is accomplished in three to eight minutes, depending upon the length, width and thickness of the armor plate pressed by the dies.

The broad die press is equipped with two hollow platens attached to the upper and lower jaws. Rushing cold water is fed through the platens during the period the furnace-red steel is sandwiched between them.

The technique has been employed in the past to flatten small sections of metal, but its present application to greater areas and thicknesses of armor plate was at first regarded by steel men as an experiment.

G. M. $4,500,000 Settlement Approved

NEW YORK (AP)—Federal Judge Vincent Leibell, who on November 4 rejected an offer of $4,000,000, approved an offer of $4,500,000 made by certain officers and directors of General Motors Corporation in settlement of a stockholder's derivative suit.

The action involved operations of the firm's so-called bonus plan, and the defendants last April were held liable in the aggregate amount of $4,348,044, plus interest.

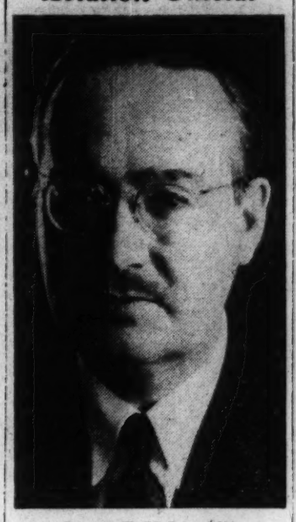
The offer approved by the court, made as a compromise, includes provision for waivers of certain possible causes of action not previously concerned in the suit. But it excludes settlement of any claim that General Motors may have against the Regent Corporation, John J. Raskob, and Pierre S. du Pont for any benefits realized by them as the result of the exchange June 4, 1930, of 2,400 managers securities, Class B shares, owned by the Regent Corporation, for 243,392 common shares of General Motors, owned by General Motors.

Metals Reserve Company Raises Tungsten Ore Price

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Metals Reserve Company will increase its purchase price for domestic tungsten ores and concentrates from a base of $24 to a base of $30 a short-ton effective Nov. 19, Secretary of Commerce Jones announced.

The new price, which will be continued until December 31, 1943, will not increase prices of tungsten concentrates sold by Metals Reserve Company for ferro-tungsten and carbon-reduced metal powder, the Commerce Secretary said.

Aviation Official



George F. McLaughlin

Newly appointed director of production for the Jordanoff Aviation Company. Mr. McLaughlin, formerly editor of Aero Digest since 1929, has been in the field of technical aviation since 1915.

Compulsory Loans Out of Savings Urged by Fisher

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 20 (AP)—Prof. Irving Fisher, the Yale economist, said last night that if the nation were to avoid inflation it must establish a system of compulsory loans out of savings.

"No voluntary loans can possibly accomplish as much as compulsory loans," he told a meeting of the Connecticut chapter of the Society for the Advancement of Management.

"Almost all the national income beyond bare necessities could be put into the war effort through loans and investments," he said, "but it could not possibly be gathered into the Treasury in taxes. Any attempt at such tax gathering would destroy the income to be gathered. In short, few people will produce as much if their product has to be confiscated by Uncle Sam as they will if it can be lent instead.

"Paradoxically, then, the more costly the war the less should we be forced to contribute in taxes and the more we should be forced to lend and invest.

"Without such an extreme policy as I am proposing, I greatly fear that the 'inflationary gap' cannot be closed. It never has been closed in any other great war and this war is the greatest of all time."

Industrial Fuel Oil Supplies Drop; 'Gas' Stocks Rise

NEW YORK (AP)—Industrial fuel oil supplies, adjusted on a new basis, declined in the week ended Nov. 14 while home fuel oil stocks and total stores of gasoline increased, the American Petroleum Institute reported.

Gas and oil distillates, or light fuel oils, advanced 827,000 barrels during the week to a total of 49,861,000, Residual, or heavy fuel oils, decreased 494,000 barrels to 78,631,000. Last week's aggregate of 78,317,000 barrels was changed to 79,125,000 on a new basis, the organization said.

Total finished and unfinished stocks of gasoline increased 180,000 barrels to 79,418,000, compared with 79,238,000 at the end of the previous week and 83,683,000 a year ago.

Refineries operating at 78.9 per cent of potential capacity ran a daily average of 3,788,000 barrels of crude oil to stills, an increase of 114,000, compared with 76.5 per cent last week and a capacity of 3,674,000 barrels. A year ago the total was 4,054,000.

Daily average domestic gross crude oil production was up 41,350 barrels to 3,879,750, compared with 4,086,850 a year ago.

Total estimated United State gasoline production was 11,417,000 barrels against 10,893,000 last week.

Power Production At New Record High

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power production rose to a new record high in the week ended Nov. 14, the Edison Electric Institute announced.

Output of 3,775,878,000 kilowatt-hours compared with 3,761,961,000 in the preceding week and was 12.8 per cent above 3,347,938,000 in the like week of 1941. The previous top was established in the week ended Oct. 31 when production amounted to 3,774,891,000 kilowatt-hours.

The Pacific Coast continued to lead all other sections of the country in the amount of gain over 1941 with an increase of 26 per cent. The Southern States closely followed, with a gain of 22.6 per cent. Advances over last year in other regions were: New England, 6 per cent; Mid-Atlantic, 6.4; Central Industrial, 7.7; West Central, 11.5, and Rocky Mountain, 11.4.

Santa Fe Dividend

CHICAGO (AP)—Directors of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway declared a dividend of $1.50 a share on the common stock, payable March 1 to stock of record Jan. 29, 1943. Dividends paid by Santa Fe in 1942 amounted to $6 a share, this including a recently declared $2.50 a share disbursement payable next Dec. 1. In 1941 the company paid two dividends of $1 each.

Small Plants Seen Getting War Orders

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP)—Lou E. Holland, chairman of the Smaller War Plants Corporation, said that he was placing military supply contracts "every day" with small plants in all parts of the country.

He estimated that the contracts already let plus recommendations approved so far will provide $18,000,000 worth of business for hundreds of small manufacturing establishments, many of which faced bankruptcy.

Making Progress

He said, "We are getting enthusiastic support from some procurement agencies—not all—and I think we are making good progress."

He declined to name those Government agencies which are not co-operating in the special program authorized by Congress to provide work for small plants.

As an example of how the corporation and the smaller plants division of the War Production Board, which he also heads, work Mr. Holland related the story of a bomb contract.

"The chemical warfare service of the Army," he said, "was ordering a new type of incendiary bombs. Chemical warfare had already planned to have the bombs made by some large firms which were doing similar work.

"But before they let the contract, an engineer from Smaller War Plants suggested that some smaller concerns could handle the work. We made a quick check of the small plants on our lists, checked with those concerns on their facilities, and satisfied chemical warfare that these plants could do the work.

"As a result, chemical warfare ordered 2,600,000 of these new bombs from eight small companies in New York City and six in Kentucky."

Can Do the Work

He said this was a typical procedure and illustrated how his organization both found the Government business that could be done by small plants and also located, on its own initiative, the plants to do the work.

While conceding that most of the war business already had been allotted to big concerns and saying that the legislation he is administrating came "18 months too late," Mr. Holland said that he had hopes that there was still time to provide work for a large proportion of the small plants. He said he knew neither the number of small plants needing work nor the number that can be provided work, but would do his best.

Although Congress provided $150,000,000 to finance small plants, Mr. Holland said "comparatively few" of the plants seemed to need loans from this fund. He said banks were being more liberal in providing local financing.

U. S. Consumption Canadian Newsprint Declines in October

MONTREAL (AP) — Newsprint Association of Canada reported that total apparent consumption of all United States publishers in October amounted to 239,209 tons, 10,855 tons or 3.1 per cent lower than in the same month last year. A decrease of 2.1 per cent was announced in September.

The cumulative decrease for the first 10 months of 1942 over the like period in 1941 was 3.6 per cent.

Total apparent stocks of all United States publishers increased 29,492 in October and amounted to 742,148 tons at the end of the month. The corresponding stocks at the end of October, 1941 and 1940, were 498,247 and 485,574 tons respectively.

Shipments from Canada during the first 10 months of 1942 represented 71 per cent of total United States supply compared with 69 per cent in the same period of 1941. Shipments from United States mills represented 24 per cent of the total as against 25 per cent a year ago, while the share supplied by Newfoundland was unchanged at 5 per cent.

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A T a meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Woolen Company held today, a dividend on the Preferred Stock of $2.00 a share on account of arrears was declared, payable December 10, 1942 to stockholders of record December 1, 1942. Transfer books will not close. Checks will be mailed.

F. S. CONNETT, Treasurer
November 18, 1942.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Business Seen At Lower Level First Half '43

On the premise that the war will continue until July 1, 1943, business activity in the first half of next year will be somewhat lower than the current peak levels, Dr. Leonard Spangenberg, Vice-President fo Babson's Statistical Organization, forecast at the twenty-ninth annual Business Conference at Babson Park, Wellesley Hills.

"This means," Dr. Spangenberg said, "that we expect business volume to average around the excellent levels of the first half of 1942."

A further increase in the dollar volume of business amounting to 10 per cent over the first half of the current year, however, was anticipated, he said, owing to the fact that price controls have not yet been fully effective.

"Pay rolls and the flow of money," Dr. Spangenberg continued, "of course, will show a much greater gain than this. However, due to the higher tax on income today, there will be less turnover of the money."

Major Industry Outlook

Forecasts for the major industries included a 10 per cent increase in the volume of food manufacturers, with greater emphasis on meat products, and a 10 per cent decline in textile activity. No change was expected in the boot and shoe industry, where output is some 20 per cent below the early part of this year. "This is an industry," he pointed out, "which is sure to find an excellent demand from the war areas after Armistice II."

Dr. Spangenberg said an increase of 5 per cent in the volume of rubber manufacturers above 1942 was likely and the automobile centers would be the high spot of early 1943 industrial output, with a 5 per cent over the first six months of 1942. An increase of nearly 7 per cent in iron and steel output was expected. Referring to the wonderful job which the railroads have been doing in the movement of emergency freight, Dr. Spangenberg did not anticipate that efficiency would be too seriously affected. While ton mile gains of 35 per cent have been recorded this year, "it is likely that the first half of 1943 will show only a 10 per cent rise. Electric power will forge ahead to new highs.

A decline of around 20 per cent in total construction activity was held likely. Paper industries output will be perhaps 20 per cent below the average for the first half of 1942.

"Printing and publishing as well as advertising will see a further decline.

"Agriculture will maintain a very favorable purchasing power position in the first half of 1943."

Stocks Seen Higher

H. C. Baldwin of Babson's Reports, Inc., told businessmen assembled at the conference that recent developments on the war fronts should not be taken as a signal for indiscriminate buying of securities on prospects of early peace. While it is illogical, he said to expect a continuous uninterrupted rise in the stock market, "the major movement in stocks will be upward."

"We believe," Mr. Baldwin continued, "that war stocks, particularly the coppers as well as the aircraft manufacturing, most steels, boat-building issues, etc., should have less appeal henceforth than war-peace and peace stocks, such as automobile, automobile accessory, building equipment, retail trade, tire and rubber, oil, etc., issues. However, it does not follow that we advise clearing out absolutely all war stocks from one's list at the present time.

"In general, we would confine new purchases to those types of issues which should do well either in a prolonged war period or under peace conditions."

Creighton J. Hill, Washington correspondent, gave the conference Washington views of the war situation.

Use of Lake Superior Iron Ore Sets New High

CLEVELAND (AP)—Consumption of Lake Superior iron ore by warbusy steel mills reached an all time record of 7,598,664 gross tons in October. At the same time lower lake supplies mounted to a new peak of 52,667,282 tons on Nov. 1, the Lake Superior Iron Ore Association reported.

The October consumption compared with the previous record of 7,229,900 tons last May. In September 7,139,888 tons were melted and in October of 1941, 6,612,186 tons.

For the year to date consumption stands at 71,010,316 tons, another new mark, compared with 62,772,674 tons to the same date in 1941.

Lower lake stocks of ore are more than 4,000,000 tons ahead of the former record of 48,821,605 tons a month earlier, and compare with 43,945,751 tons a year ago.

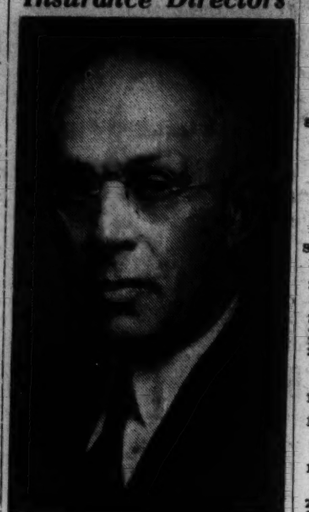
The report showed that during the month two additional furnaces were blown in, to make 183 of 190 in blast. This compared with 176 to 187 a year ago.

Excess Reserves Rise $90,000,000 During Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—Excess reserves in member banks increased $90,000,000 during the week ended Nov. 18, totaling approximately $2,490,000,000, the Federal Reserve Board announced.

Principal change in holdings was an increase of $37,000,000 in U. S. Government securities, the report said.

Insurance Directors



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Above: Frederick E. Jennings, and below, Thomas H. Carens, who have been elected to the Board of Directors of the Boston Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Jennings, Carens Elected to Board Of Boston Mutual

Announcement of the election of Frederick E. Jennings of Everett and Thomas H. Carens of Wellesley Hills to the board of directors of the Boston Mutual Life Insurance Company was made by Jay R. Benton, president.

Mr. Jennings, a graduate of Dartmouth College and the Harvard Law School, is a partner in the law firm of Bartlett, Jennings and Bartlett. He is president and chairman of the board of the Middlesex County National Bank, director and general counsel of the Colonial Beacon Oil Company, director Everett Co-operative Bank, corporator Everett Savings Bank, vice-president and director C. H. Whall Company, director Sanitary Cement Company and treasurer and director of the Albert N. Parlin House, Inc.

Mr. Carens is a native of Arlington and became a reporter on The Boston Herald in 1911. In the following 19 years he filled all the reportorial and editoral positions on the paper. When he left the Herald in 1930, he had been serving for several years as its Washington correspondent.

He became assistant to Frank D. Comerford, then president of the N. E. Power Association, in 1930. In 1935, when Mr. Comerford became president of the Boston Edison Company, Mr. Carens was named his assistant, and in 1936 was elected vice-president in charge of public relations.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Year End Rate	Pe- riod	Pay- able	Hldrs. of Record
Amer Stamping	37½c	Q	12-16	11-28
Atl Coast Line RR	$2		12-21	11-30
Atl Cst L Co of Conn	$2.50		12-21	11-30
Aviation Corp	15c		12-21	11-30
Bath Iron Wks	$1		12-22	12- 8
Bourjois Inc	75c		12-15	12- 5
Catalin Corp	10c		12-15	12- 1
Detroit Steel Corp	75c		12-18	12- 3
General Baking	10c		12-19	12- 5
Gillette Safety Razor	30c		12-15	12- 1
Hein-Werner Mot Prts	25c		12-15	12- 1
Inter Harvester	50c		12-18	11-30
Katz Drug Co	37½c		12-15	11-30
Louisv & Nashville RR	$2		12-23	11-30
Nat Aviation	50c		12-18	11-30
Nat Cash Register	25c		12-21	12- 9
No Am Rayon "A&B"	75c		12-22	12-11
Pacific West Oil	50c		12-19	11-27
Scranton Lace	$1		12-14	11-27
Staley A E Mfg	50c		12-21	12-10
Time, Inc	75c		12-10	12- 4
United Gas & Elec	$1		12-21	12- 5
Extra				
Abbott Laboratories	10c		12-24	12- 4
Am Hardware	25c		12-24	12- 4
Asbestos Corp	30c		12-30	12- 1
Ches & Ohio Ry	50c		12-26	12- 4
Chesebrough Mfg	25c		12-14	11-27
Gaylord Container	12½c		12-15	11-30
Gulf Oil	25c		12-15	12- 1
Kimberly Clark	50c		12-23	12 11
Nat City Lines	50c		12-15	11-28
Schiff Co	50c		12-15	11-30
Sutherland Paper	5c		12-15	11-28
Talcott (Jas) Inc	10c		12-26	12-14
Accumulated				
Arkansas Nat Gas pf	20c		11-30	11-25
Blumenthal (Sidney) & Co pf	$14		12-11	12- 4
Eastern Gas & Fuel Assoc 6 pf	75c		1- 1	12-15
Green Mountain Pow Corp $6 pf	$1.50		12- 1	11-21
St. Lawrence Corp. Ltd. pf "A"	50c		12-21	12-10
Simmons - Boardman Pub $3 cv pf	25c		12- 1	11-25
So Col Power pf	$1		12-15	11-30
Utah P & L Co $7 pf	$1.75		1- 2	12- 1
Do $6 pf	$1.50		1- 2	12- 1
Stock				
Am Cyanamid A&B	*75c		12-17	12- 1
Increased				
Selby Shoe	25c		12- 5	11-25
Initial				
Hygrade Fd Prod	30c		12-18	12-10
Resumed				
Butte Copper & Zinc	25c		12-24	12- 4
Pacific West Oil	50c		12-19	11-27
Texas & Pacific Ry	$1		12-15	12- 1
Participating				
Phila Trans pt pf.61	27/100c		12-11	11-26
Reduced				
Borne Scrymser Co	50c		12-15	11-30
Regular				
Abbott Laboratories	40c	Q	12-24	12- 4
Do 4 cum pf	$1	Q	1-15	1- 2
Adams J. D. Mfg	20c		12-26	12-14
Am Bemberg pf	$3.50	S	1- 1	12-22
Am Hardware	25c	Q	12-24	12- 4
Am Shipbuilding pf	$3.50	S	12-21	12- 4
Burgess Battery Co	15c		12-15	12- 5
Cent Steel & W 6 pf	75c	Q	12-21	12-10
Chesebrough Mfg	$1	Q	12-14	11-27
Connecticut Lt & Pow	50c		1- 1	12- 5
Dominion Tex Ltd pf	$1.75	Q	1-15	12-15
Driver-Harris	60c		12-23	12-12
Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates 4½ pf	$1.12½	Q	1- 1	12-15
Electrographic Corp pf	$1.75	Q	12- 1	11-20
Erie & Pitts R R gtd	$2.50	Q	12-10	11-30
Gaylord Container	12½c	Q	12-15	11-30
Do 5½ pf	68¾c	Q	12-15	11-30
General Baking $8 pf	$2	Q	12-26	12-12
General Reinsurance	50c	Q	12-15	12- 8
Gillette S Razor $5 pf	$1.25	Q	12- 1	11- 2
Hawaiian Com & Sugar	50c	Q	12-15	12- 5
Heyden Chemical Corp	75c		12- 1	11-24
Do 4½ cum pf A	$1.06¼	Q	12- 1	11-24
International Harvester	50c	Q	1-15	12-19
Katz Drug $4.50 pf	$1.12½	Q	1- 2	12-15
Kellogg Co	25c		12- 1	11-21
Kelsey-Hayes Whl, B	37½c		12-10	12- 1
Lamson & Sessions	10c		12-14	12- 4
Lily-Tulip Cup	37½c	Q	12-15	12- 1
Montreal Cottons Ltd Do 7 pf	$1.75	Q	12-15	11-30
National Cash Register	25c	Q	1-15	12-30
Nat Casualty Co (Det)	25c	Q	12-15	11-30
Natl Dairy Products	20c		12-18	11-30
North Amer Rayon Corp 6 prior pf	75c	Q	1- 1	12-22
Nor St Pow (Wis) pf	$1.25	Q	12- 1	11-20
Piper Aircft $0.60 cv pf	15c	Q	12- 1	11-16
Robertson (H H) Co	37½c		12-15	11-30
Russell Mfg	50c		12-15	11-30
St Law Corp Ltd pf A	25c	Q	1-15	1- 2
Sherwin-Wms Co of Canada Ltd 7 pf	$1.75	Q	1- 2	12-15
Simmons-Boardman Pub $3 cv pf	75c	Q	12- 1	11-25
Staley A E Mfg $5 pf	$1.25	Q	12-31	11-10
do 7 pf	$3.50	S	1- 1	11-28
Stand Oil of Ky	25c	Q	12-15	12- 1
Strawbridge & Clo pf	$1.25	Q	1- 1	12-15
Swift & Co	30c	Q	1- 1	12- 1
Talcott (J) 5½ pt pf	68¾c	Q	1- 2	12-15
Texas Co	50c	Q	1- 2	12- 4
United Illuminating	50c		12-28	12- 8
Valley Mould & Iron	50c		12- 1	11-20
do $4.50 pr pf	$1.37½	Q	12- 1	11-20
Viking Pump	50c		12-15	12- 1
do $2.40 pf	60c	Q	12-15	12- 1
Washington Water Pow Co $5 pf	$1.50	Q	12-15	11-25
Wilson Products Inc	20c	Q	12-10	11-30

Dow Chemical Net $1.66

NEW YORK (AP)—The Dow Chemical Company reported net profit of $3,147,705, equal after preferred dividend requirements, to $1.66 a common share, for the quarter ended Aug. 31, compared with $2,104,282, or $1.79 a share, in the similar three months' period last year.

Pullman Paying $3 in 1942

CHICAGO (AP)—Pullman, Inc., announced a regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents and a "further" dividend of $1.25 will be paid on the capital stock December 15 to stock of record November 30. This will bring payments for the year to $3 compared with $2.50 in 1941.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
13 4s 54-44 reg	106.14	106.12	106.14
2 2½s 53-49	106.4	106.4	106.4
4 2½s 60-55	109.17	109.17	109.17
2 2½s 67-62	100.13	100.13	100.13
11 2½s 72-67	100.36	100.36	100.36

New York City Bonds

34 3s 80	104¼	104¼	104¼

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
12 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	89¾	89¾	89¾
5 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	71¾	71¾	71¾
25 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	106⅜	106	106⅜
2 Am & For P 5s 2030	74¼	74¼	74¼
4 AmIGChem 5½s 49	103¾	103¾	103¾
21 Am T & T 3¼s 61	107¾	107¾	107¾
43 Am T & T 3s 56	107⅛	106¾	107
20 Am Tobacco 3s 62	101	101	101
29 Am W W E 6s 75	93½	94⅜	94⅜
3 Arm Del 4½s 65	104⅜	104	104
3 At&SF 4s 95	111⅛	111⅜	111⅞
3 AT&SF aj 4s 95	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜
11 At&SF aj 4s 95 sf	92½	92½	92½
9 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	104¼	104¼	104¼
15 AT&SF 4s 1908-55	140⅜	104⅜	104⅜
2 A C Line 1st 4s 52	85½	85½	85½
8 A C Line clt 4s 52	73¼	73¼	73½
2 A C Line 4½s 64	62¾	62¾	62¾
13 A C Line 5s 45	102	102	102
3 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	33½	32½	33½
1 Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48	28¾	28¾	28¾
20 B&O 1st-mtg 4s st	57½	57⅜	57½
14 B&O 95 st A	28	27⅞	28
16 B&O 95 st C	31⅝	31½	31⅝
35 B&O 2000 st D	27⅝	27¼	27⅜
14 B&O 96 st F	27⅜	27	27⅜
20 B&O cv 60 st	22⅝	22⅛	22⅜
31 B&O 4s 48	55½	55½	55½
11 B&OPLE&WV 4s251st	48¼	48	48
29 Buf R&P 5½ st	31	32¾	33
5 Bur C R&No 5s 34ct	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
1 Bush Term 4s 52	81	81	81
2 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	108¾	108⅝	108¾
1 Can Sou 5s 62	80⅞	80½	80⅝
20 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	108	107¾	107¾
17 Cdanan 3½s 61	100½	99⅝	100⅛
20 Caro C&O 4s 65	108½	108½	108½
4 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	98¼	98¼	98¼
4 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	63¾	63¾	63¾
113 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	23⅜	23	23⅜
15 Ga 1st 5s 45	69	68	69
12 Cen New Eng 4s 61	73¼	72¾	73
6 Cen N Y Pow 3¾s 62	109½	109	109
17 Cen Pac 5s 60	54⅛	54	54⅛
18 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	82⅜	82⅛	82⅜
21 CRR&B of Ga 5s 42	86	85	86
2 Cen R R N J 5s 87	18	18	18
16 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	16¾	16¾	16¾
6 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	103½	103½	103½
14x Chi & Alton 3s 49	23⅜	23¼	23¼
10 CB&Q 4½s 77	65¾	65½	65¾
1 CB&Q gen 4s 58	80½	80½	80½
3 CB&Q 4s 111 49	97½	97⅝	97½
15 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	94⅛	94	94⅛
2 Chi & E Ill inc 97	32	32	32
2 ChiGtWest 4s 88	65¾	65¾	65¾
1 Chi Ind & Sou 4s 56	68	68	68
10 Chi L & S 4s 47	32¾	33⅜	32¾
1 Chi I & L 5s 66	7½	7½	7½
13 Chi I & L 4s 47	30¼	30	30¼
306 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	18⅛	17¾	18⅛
96 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	4⅜	4	4¼
4 CM&StP 4½s ser B	41¾	41¾	41¾
7 CM&SP 4½s 89C	42	41½	42
66 CM&SP gen 4s 89	41¾	41	41⅜
2 CM&SP 3½s 89 B	38¾	38¼	38¾
11 Chi&NW 6½s 36	40¼	40	40¼
11 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	22½	22	22
3 Chi&NW gen 5s 87	32½	32	32¼
8 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	3¼	3¼	3¼
5 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	21¼	21¼	21¼
2 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
9 Chi & NW 4s 87	31⅜	31	31⅜
16 Chi & NW 3½s 87	30⅞	30¾	30⅞
40 CRI&P 4½s 52A	19½	19¼	19½
15 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	4	4	4
40 CRI&P 4s 88	31⅜	31	31⅛
2 CRI&P 4s 88 reg	28⅛	28⅛	28⅞
93 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	18¼	17⅞	18¼
1 CSL&NO 5s 51	71	71	71
11 CT Hte & SE rfg 5s 60	67¼	67	67¼
21 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	107½	107	107
3 Ch Un Sta 3½s 63	100⅝	100⅝	100⅞
1 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	97	97	97
1 Childs Co 5s 57	39	39	39
3 Childs Co 5s 43	43¾	43¾	43¾
6 CCC&StL 4½s 7	47⅝	47½	47⅝
4 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	71	71	71
2 CCC&StL GWest 4s 91	48¼	48¼	48¼
2 CCC&StL 4s 90 StL	65	65	65
7 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	106¾	106¾	106¾
5 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	67⅞	67½	67½
3 ClevUnTerb 4½s 77C	61	61	61
10 Col & So 4½s 80	24	23¾	24
14 Columbia G 5s 52 May	92¼	91¾	91¾
3 Columbia G 5s 1961	89¼	89¼	89¼
23 ComlMack inc 69ww	52½	52½	52½
4 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	110½	110½	110½
4 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s 58	108½	108½	108½
10 Con Edis 3½s 46	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 Con Edis 3½s 48	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Con Edis 3½s 56	106⅛	106½	106⅛
14 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104¾	104	104
1 Consol'n 5s 60	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
5 Crucible Stl 3¼s 55	96	96	96
1 Curtis Pub 3s 55	94¾	94¾	94¾
35 D R G 4s 36	20¼	19¾	20¼
5 D & R G West 5s 55	3½	3¾	3¾
29 D R G West 5s 78	17½	17¼	17½
25 Del Milsabe&I 3½s62	107¾	107¾	107¾
48 Erie 4½s 2015	55¼	54¾	54⅞
48 Erie 4s 95	89¾	89¾	89¾
49 Fla E Cst 5s 74	19	18½	18
2 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	17½	17½	17½
111 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	100	99½	100
2 Godrich 4¼s 56	106¼	106¼	106¼
6 Ge Nor Ry 5½s 52	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 Gt Nor 5s 73	92½	92½	92½
2 Gt Nor 4½s 7 E	83	83	83
15 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s 61	108¼	108⅛	108¼
5 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	98¾	98¾	98¾
5 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	75½	75½	75½
1 Gulf M & N 5s 50	87	87	87
1 Gulf M & Oh ins 201	53½	53½	53½
2 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	89½	89½	89½
20 Hudson Coal 5s 62	42¼	42	42
11 Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	46¼	46	46¼
25 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	18¾	18¼	18¾
13 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	101¾	101¾	101¾
9 Ill Cen 3½s 52	42½	42	42½
3 Ill Cen 4s 52	51	51	51
2 Ill Cen 4s 53	48	48	48
42 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	48¼	48	48¼
12 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	43	43	43
4 Ill Cen 5s 55	57⅜	57½	57⅜
41 Ill Cen Louis 3½s 53	57	57	57
32 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	48½	48	48½
14 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	43	43	43
2 Indpls & Lou 4s 56	23	23	23
1 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	53¼	53¼	53¼
179 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	28¾	28¾	28¾
16 Int Gt Nor 5s 56B	27½	26½	27½
38 Int Gt Nor 5s 56C	27¼	26¾	27¼
4 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	36⅝	36½	36½
2 Int Paper 5s 47	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Int Rys C A 6½s 47	91	91	91
71 Int T&T 4½s 52	60	59	60
51 Int T&T 5s 55	64	62¾	64
4 KCPS&StMem 4s 36	57¼	57	57
14 K C Term 4s 60	108⅞	108⅝	108⅞
10 Kings Co Lt 6½s 54	105¾	105¾	105¾
7 Lac Gas 5½s 53	86½	86	86
5 Lautaro Nit inc 7s	52	52	52
2 Leh C&N 4½s 54C	76	76	76
2 Leh Val Coal 5s 64 st	69¼	69¼	69¼
7 Leh Val Coal 5s 74 st	67¾	67¾	67¾
8 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	32	32	32
8 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	29½	29½	29½
5 Libby McN&L 4s 55	105¼	105½	106¼
5 Liggett & M 7s 44	110½	110½	110½
10 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	99	99	99
8 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	79¼	78¾	78¾
19 Lou&N 4½s 2003	95¼	95¼	95¼
2 L&N Pad&M 4s 48	105	105	105
1 Maine Cen 4s 45	83	83	83
1 Market St Ry 5s 45 st	89½	89½	89½
1 Met Ed 4½s 68	114¾	114¾	114¾
10 Mid&Nor cn 4½s 39	38	38	38
1 Mil&Nor 1st 4½s 39	63	63	63
4 M&StL cn 5s 34 ct	9¾	9¾	9¾
4 M&StL 4s 49	2¾	2¾	2¾
73 MSP&SSMarie5s 38	16½	16½	16½
10 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	16½	16½	16½
121 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	16⅜	16¼	16⅜
2 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	38¼	38¼	38¼
1 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	19	19	19
15 M-K-T 4½s 78	34¼	34¼	34½
9 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	40½	40½	40½
92 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	4¼	3⅞	4¼
38 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	36¼	35⅞	36¼
74 Mo Pac 5s 77F	36⅜	35⅝	36½
103 Mo Pac 5s 78 CI	36½	35¾	36½
81 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	36½	35¾	36½
105 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	36½	35½	36½
187 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	10½	9⅞	10⅜
1 Mon WPaPubSv4½s60	111½	111½	111½
2 Mon WPaPub 8v6s65	109	109	109
1 Montreal Tr 5s 51	87	87	87
4 Mor & Essex 5s 55	35½	35½	35½
10 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	32	31¾	31¾
12 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	37½	36¼	36¼
3 Nat Distill 3½s 49	101	101	101
2 New Eng T&T 5s 52	118	118	118
5 NJ Pow & L 4½s 80	109	109	109
1 N O Pu Sv 5s 52A	107¼	107¼	107¼
46 NoTex&M 5½s 54	56	54¾	56
25 No Tex&M 5s 54B	53¼	52½	53
5 NO Tex&Mex 5s 56C	52	52	52
21 NO Tex & M 4½s 56	51	50¾	51
7 NYC rfg 5s 2013	52⅝	52¾	52¾
39 NYC 4½s 2013 A	48⅝	48⅜	48½
12 NYC cn 4s 98	51¾	51⅜	51¾
2 NYC 3¾s 98	98½	98½	98½
32 NYC cv 3½s 52	64¾	64	64¼
10 NYC La Sh J½s 98	52¼	42¼	52¼
3 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	49¼	49¼	49¼
10 NY Chi & St L 6s 50	100	100	100
3 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	76½	76¾	76½
32 NYC Chi&StL 4½s 78	62¾	62	62¼
1 NY Chi&StL 4½s 47	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 NY Dock Co 4s 51	64½	64½	64½
1 NY Lack & W 4s 73A	54¼	54¼	54¼
37 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	42½	41¾	42½
21 NYNH&H 4½s 67	38	37½	38
3 NYNH&H 4s 55	34	34	34
15 NYNH&H 4s 56	34¼	34	34¼
11 NYNH&H 4s 57	8	8	8
4 NYNH&H 3½s 47	32	31¾	32
6 NYNH&H 3½s 54	32	31½	32
20 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	31⅞	31½	31¾
10 NY O & W gen 4s 55	2¼	2¼	2¼
10 NY Steam 3½s 63	106¾	106¾	106¾
10 NY S&W gen 5s 40	12	12	12
23 Norf & Sou cv 5s 2014	36⅜	35⅞	35⅞
35 Norf Sou 4½s 88	74¼	74¼	74½
26 Norf & W 4s 96	126½	126	126
2 Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 Nor Am Co 3½s 49	103½	103½	103½
51 Nor Pac 6s 2047	65¾	65¾	65¾
11 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	54¼	54¼	54¼
11 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	49⅜	49¼	49⅜
11 Nor Pac 4s 97	74½	74¼	74½
11 Nor Pac 3s 2047	42	41¾	42
1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 64	111¾	111¾	111¾
1 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107⅞	107¾	107¾
15 Ohio Ed 4s 85	107	107	107
1 Ohio Ed 3¾s 72	108½	108⅝	108⅝
3 Ore Sh Line gtd 5s 46	110	110	110
3 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 Pac G&E 4s 64	109½	109½	109¾
1 Pad & Ill 4½s "	105	105	105
6 Pac G&E 4s 64	112⅜	112⅜	112⅝
4 Para Pict 4s 56	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
2 Pen Co 4s 52 E	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
3 Pen Co 4s 63	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
7 Pen P&Lt 4½s 74	100	99¾	99¾
4 Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	105½	105½	105½
4 Pen RR gen 5s 68	107¼	107¼	107¼
41 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	101½	101¼	101½
5 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	88⅛	88	88⅛
2 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
1 Pen RR 4½s 84 E	96	96	96
1 Pen RR 4s 48 st	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
1 Pen RR 3¾s 70	89	88¾	89
15 Pen RR 3½s 52	92	91¾	92
1 Peoria & E inc 4s 60	90	5¼	5¼
1 Pere Marq 5s 56	73¾	73¾	73¾
12 Pere Marq 4½s 80	59½	59	59
3 Pere Marq 4s 56	67	67	67
26 Phila Bal&W 3½s 52	105½	105½	105½
36 Phil Elec 3½s 67	112	111¾	112
5 Phil El 2¾s 71	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
7 Pb Read C&I 6s 49	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
42 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	103½	103½	103½
6 Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s 52	97	97	97
1 Pitt & WVa 4½s 59B	56¼	56¼

Six Mexican Awards Made By Guggenheim Fellowship

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Six Guggenheim Fellowship awards for Mexico for 1942-1943 have been announced by Carlos Contreras, representative of the Foundation in Mexico. Because of special circumstances, the announcement of Mexican awards was made here this year prior to the usual general announcement in the United States of all Latin-American awards.

Four of the fellowships are new grants while two are renewals of grants awarded last year. The renewals are Efren Carlos del Pozo, of the National School of Biological Sciences, and Antonio Rodriquez Luna, artist of Mexico City.

The new grants go to: Wigberto Jimenes Moreno, Chief of the Department of Ethnology, National Museum, Mexico City.

Jaime Lifshitz, research assistant, Institute of Physics and Professor in the Faculty of Sciences, the National University of Mexico.

Gabriel Fernandez Ledesma, artist, author and professor of painting in the School of Plastic Arts, Mexico City.

Arturo Arnaiz Freg, Professor of the History of Mexico, National University of Mexico.

These awards were announced by Señor Contreras in connection with ceremonies at the Benjamin Franklin Library here at which 23 Mexican graduate students were given scholarships for study in universities and colleges of the United States, through the Mexican-North American Institute of Cultural Relations.

Because of this ceremony, Señor Contreras requested permission to announce the Mexican Guggenhenm awards at the same time. He announced the names in the course of a talk on "American Foundations in Mexico" in which he surveyed the work in Mexico of the Guggenheim Foundation, the Carnegie Foundation, and the Rockefeller Foundation—all precursors in their own way of the good-neighbor policy.

According to Señor Contreras, the great development in Mexico of physical and mathematic studies in the last years can be attributed to the Guggenheim Foundation awards which have enabled such men as Dr. Sandoval Vallarta, Napoles Gandara, Alfredo Banos, Carlos Graeff, Luis Cerrillo, and Jose Lipshig to pursue work in astronomy or other mathematical sciences. In the fine arts such names as Carlos Chavez, Conductor of Mexico's Symphony Orchestra, Carlos Orozco Romero, painter, and Miguel Covarrubias, painter, all well-known in the United States, are listed as former fellows.

Mexico was the first Latin-American country to have a Committee of Selection depending from the Guggenheim Foundation, and is now one of only three to have such a committee. Argentina and Chile are the other two countries and their committees were set up considerably later than the Mexican one which was formed, in 1919, according to Señor Contreras.

Señor Contreras, himself an outstanding ex-fellow of the Foundation, was for a number of years Professor of Architecture and of Spanish Literature in Columbia University and is now one of Mexico's leading architects.

The Carnegie Foundation is responsible for stimulating interest in Mexico in exploration and restoration of Indian ruins of the Maya and Aztec civilizations. Through their work, begun in the early part of the century, in studying and restoring the magnificent Mayan ruins of Chichen Itzá and Uxmal in Yucatan, attention was directed to the vast archeological wealth of Mexico so that the Government has initiated many projects of restoration. Dr. Silvanus Morley who directed the work is still in Yucatan as the Carnegie representative.

F. B. I. Net Closes On Axis Aliens

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 20—A German who attempted to sell the United States Government an anti-freeze compound that would have made airplane motors using it vulnerable to quick sabotage was in Federal custody here today along with 34 other enemy aliens rounded up by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The compound was represented as desirable because 90 per cent of its ingredients violated no priority, according to P. E. Foxworth, New York F. B. I. chief, but the alien attempting to dispose of the formula was heard to say privately that if it were used it would make airplane engines or other engines so vulnerable that a few drops of picric acid would be sufficient to put them out of commission.

The interned group included 27 more Germans, five Italians, and two Japanese. Four of the Italians and six Germans were in the United States illegally, 14 of the Germans had registered for German military service with the German Consulate before Pearl Harbor, and 19, of draft age, said they would not help the United States in any manner.

Various Lubricants Tested in Morocco

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20—Potential sources of lubricating oils and greases have been explored intensively in Morocco in an effort to relieve shortages of imported petroleum products, according to the United States Department of Commerce.

Experiments have been conducted with vegetable, animal and mineral oils to increase their efficiency as lubricants. Vegetable oils, of which there is normally a surplus, were found to possess lubricating qualities superior to mineral oils but are more susceptible to temperature changes and deterioration from oxidation.

Liquid animal oils proved to have the same lubricating qualities as vegetable oils but also the same defects. Oil distilled from coal, lignite and peat was inferior to mineral oils. Palm oil, copra oil and tallow were found unsuited because of their low melting points and variability under different temperatures.

Hopes Rickenbacker To Continue Survey

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (AP) — Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson expressed hope Nov. 19 that Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker would be able to continue his Air Force survey mission to the Southwest Pacific after he recovers from effects of his three weeks afloat on a raft in the Pacific.

In the meantime Secretary Stimson told reporters he did not propose to annoy the World War ace with questions, and is relying on him to give details of his rescue at his convenience.

"For obvious reasons," Mr. Stimson told his press conference, the identity of the island base where Captain Rickenbacker and some other members of his rescued crew were taken has not been disclosed.

"We don't want him captured by the Japanese after he has escaped Neptune," Mr. Stimson said.

The War Department has already given out all details known here of the rescue, the Secretary said.

CLASSIFIED
United States and Canada *(Continued)*

HELP WANTED

Aircraft Mechanics Wanted As Instructors IN MIAMI, FLORIDA
Men Over 40 Women 21 to 35 Years
Aircraft and Aircraft Engine Mechanics, instruments, electrical, sheet metal and aircraft accessory specialists offered employment in Miami, Florida. Reasonable accommodations guaranteed. Send for details immediately. Dept. A.
Embry-Riddle School of Aviation
MIAMI, FLORIDA

STENOGRAPHER
by old established firm
PLEASANT SURROUNDINGS
CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT
$20—5-day week. Reply by letter stating age and experience.
Box G-56, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston

HELP WANTED—MEN

JOB PRESS FEEDER
COURT SQ. PRESS, 1020 Wash. St., Boston

PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE 14 STATE ST., BOSTON

TECH HELP: All kinds	Arr
ENGINEERS: Various capacities	Arr
COST ACCT: Age 35-45	To $4000
ACCOUNTANT: Exp.: local	$40-45
COST ASST: Inventory exp	$40-45
COST & INDUSTRIAL ENGR	Arr
NITE BANK CLERKS: Age 45-50	$25
INS INVESTIGATOR: Age 25-30	$25-30
CLERKS: LIVING NORTH SHORE	$25-30
STOCK CONTROL & EXPEDITOR	$30-40
UNDERWRITER: Age 25-30, exp	$30-35
CLAIM ADJUSTER: Casualty exp	Arr
FREIGHT RATE CLERK: Motor exp	$30-35
MAIL CLERK: Irregular hours	$35
CREDIT MGR: Industrial exp	Arr
CREDIT INTERVIEWERS: Temp work	$4 day
STENO: Under 35	$150
TYPIST BILLER: 2 to 10:30 p. m.	$26
SALES: Retail grocer trade	$40
SALES: Industrials, good firm	$40 +

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

CHILD'S NURSE—Children (2 and 5½ yrs.), assist with housework; Scarsdale, N. Y. Write Box T-13, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

COLUMBUS, O.—Woman with some experience as cook; also pantry woman; middle aged. The Glenmont Home, Inc., 72 Woodland Ave., sanatorium for Christian Scientists.

EXPERIENCED Protestant nurse for 3 boys ages 1, 3, 8. Call Ordway 5494 or write MRS. BLUNDIN, 3357 Stephenson Place, N. W., Washington, D. C.

HOUSEHOLD worker wanted to help two adults in small, conveniently equipped home in Milton, Mass.; simple living; moderate wages. Tel. Blue 4991.

JOB PRESS FEEDER
COURT SQ. PRESS, 1020 Wash. St., Boston

MODEL-TYPIST, young lady, pleasing appearance and personality, for high-type sportswear showroom; size 14; experience unnecessary. Lillian Van Natta, 1410 Broadway, N. Y. C.

MOTHER'S HELPER: no heavy work, no washing; 1 child 2 yrs.; vicinity Newton Center, Mass.; plenty of time off; live in or go home. Bigelow 6577.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ELEMENTARY supervisor, 60, wishes position for duration; M. A. supervision Columbia Univ. Studied also at Harvard and Chicago Univ. Box K-12, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

LADY, Christian Scientist, having 2-3 hours daily, would devote such time reading and affording companionship to one desiring such service (exclusive of Sat. and Sun.) in N. Y. C. or northern New Jersey. Write Box N-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

NURSE-COMPANION — Christian Scientist; cultured widow; exc. driver; go anywhere. Box H-25, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston

PERSONNEL executive, 33, college graduate, excellent experience, desires management position with retail or industrial organization. Write Box R-27, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

YOUNG lady desires general housework for adult family near Boston; $18; best references. Call Gra 8180 (Mass.).

YOUNG WOMAN (Anglo-Saxon), eighteen years executive positions. Last eleven Mgr. wholesale Importer. Onest English Mdse. desires a worthwhile position along managerial and personnel lines. N. Y. C. preferred. Write Box A-6, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

WORKING-housekeeper (Christian Scientist) wishes part time in N. Y. C. or vicinity. Write Box H-31, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO, 15 W. 67th St., N. Y. C. Instruction for adults and children in ballroom, tap and ballet dancing. TR. 7-9480.

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsboro St. Ken. 0848. Opp. Jordan Hall, Boston. Custom Gowns, Suits, Remodeling. Prices Reasonable.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

ENGLISH dining room set; G. E. refrigerator, 6 cubic ft.; 2 porch drop shades and porch rug; also misc. Lasell 4962 (Mass.).

FURS

Persian Lamb Coats $175 and up *Also to Order*
BRAND FUR SHOP
2508 Bdwy. (94) N. Y. C. AC 2-3780

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About Placing Classified Advertisements

Classified advertisements are accepted for publication in any ONE edition of The Christian Science Monitor or in ALL three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States of U. S. A., Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

Rates Per Agate Line Per Day
For Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

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All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

CLASSIFIED
United States and Canada *(Continued)*

GIFT SHOPS

"OLD COPPERS"
Objets D'Art from the Near East and Far East
RE. 4-0060 34 East 61st Street, New York City

JEWELERS-WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Jewelry. Solid Silverware in any condition. S. SANDLER & CO., 146 Tremont St., Boston

PLANTS AND SEEDS

FOR spring flowers plant bulbs now. We have a full assortment of lilies, tulips, jonquils, daffodils. Mail orders promptly filled. WINSLOW NURSERIES, Great Plain Avenue, Needham, Mass. Tel. NEE 0864-5.

SHOE REPAIRING

LEO SHOE REPAIR SHOP
342 Washington Street, Braintree, Mass.
First-class material and workmanship

STORM WINDOWS

STORM WINDOWS
Quality custom built. We have increased our production facilities and can again make prompt delivery—Greater Boston only. Write or telephone for estimate.
PARAMOUNT HOME IMPROVEMENT CORP.
70 Needham St., Newton Highlands
Tel. LASell 8007, 8008, 8009

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

ARE you floundering for lack of guidance? Consult HELEN TRIMPE, Director, Careers for Women, 342 Madison, MU 2-0253, N. Y. C.

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, bric-a-brac, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Place, GRamercy 5-1618, N. Y. C.

Massachusetts

ARLINGTON

Thanksgiving Suggestions
ROASTING PANS
PUDDING STEAMERS
PYREXWARE
CARVING SETS
R. W. Shattuck & Co., Inc.
444 MASS. AVE. ARL. 0114

Shar-Loo Slips and Underthings
by Trillium
Mary Alyce Specialty Shoppe
451 Massachusetts Ave. ARL. 1318

Say Thanks with Flowers
G. O. ANDERSON & CO.
Incorporated
801 Mass. Ave. Arlington 3090
242 High St., Medford Mys. 0600

ARL. 2570
QUALITY FRUIT STORE
Fancy Fruits & Vegetables
Daily
A Neighborhood Store With Friendly Service
Free Delivery on All Orders Over a Dollar
618 MASS. AVENUE

Dorothy Benham MILLINERY
ARLINGTON—663 Mass. Ave.
WALTHAM—433 Moody St.
MALDEN—147 Pleasant St.
QUINCY—1233 Hancock St.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS

THANKSGIVING CARDS
THE SANGERS
47 PARK AVENUE

BELMONT

WAVE Beauty Shop
Permanent Waving
Marcel, Finger Waving
367 Trapelo Road, Waverley
BEL. 4013

BOSTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m. to 4:10 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

D W DUNN CO.
Moving and Storage
46 Bromfield St. HANcock 8000

Hauer's FRENCH CLEANSING-LAUNDERING
17 CHARLES STREET
PHONE LAF. 2136

BOSTON—Mattapan

Chrysanthemums for Thanksgiving
Blue Hills Flower Shop
Mattapan Square BLU 1245

BOSTON—Roslindale

Kem-Tone
The wonder cold water paint. Gal. 2.98, Qt. .85
We Carry Armstrong Quaker Linoleum
CENTRE HARDWARE CO.
4282 Washington St., Roslindale; 2938 Centre St., West Roxbury; 16 High St., East Dedham

3 Lisles Solve the STOCKING PROBLEM
1. Can't Run. Will Not Run.....$1.50
2. Fifty-Fifty Cotton and Rayon.. 1.15
3. Lovely Needle's Eye Mesh..... 1.15
DEBS 7 CORINTH STREET ROSLINDALE

Edna Beauty Shop
4197 WASHINGTON ST.
Roslindale Sq., Mass.
near Rialto Theatre
All Lines of Beauty Craft
PAR. 7532
PERMANENTS

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON—Roxbury

FLOWERS for THANKSGIVING
DANE'S FLOWER SHOPPE, INC.
22 Warren St. HIG. 7456

BRAINTREE

SEW and HAVE
Corduroy, fine wale, $1.19 and $1.49
Spun Rayon, plain and fancy. Scotch Plaid, Gabardine, Broadcloth, Percale, Dimity, Organdy, Batiste, Seersucker, Flannelette, Rayon Taffeta, But-y-chene Chintz, permanent finish, washable, 59c. Cretonne, Curtain Muslin and Marquisette. Large assortment of Talon Fasteners and Notions.
SIMPLICITY PATTERNS—LEGAL STAMPS
PARSONS DRY GOODS CO.
Parsons Block, Storrs Square

Alves Gift and Photo Shop
349 Washington Street, Braintree
Early selection is advised of
Personal Christmas Cards
Our Assortment Is Most Varied and Complete
Also Cards and Decorations for
Thanksgiving

CUTCLIFFE'S MARKET
Fancy Turkeys with all the fixings
367 Washington St. Tel. Brk. 0575

BROCKTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Brockton 1921. Hours: 12:30 to 1:30 and 5 to 7 p. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Storey & Co. READY TO WEAR APPAREL OF DISTINCTION
LUXURY SLIPS
Ideal for
CHRISTMAS 1.39
128 MAIN ST., BROCKTON, MASS.

Bailey's Stationery Store
THANKSGIVING
Greeting Cards and Novelties
57 Main Street Brockton, Mass.

Quality Cleaning and Laundry Work
ZORIC
White Star Laundry Co.
TEL. 4200 400 MAIN STREET

DURAND'S THANKSGIVING
Candies and Novelties
Chocolates 70c lb., 2 for $1.20
12 Main St., Brockton, Mass.

Chrysanthemums for Thanksgiving
FLOWERS and PLANTS
W. W. Hathaway INCORPORATED
21 Main Street Tel. 319

• FARR'S •
"The store that buys direct from the mills"
Fabrics, Curtains, Linens, Blankets, Hosiery, Dresses
51-53 No. Main St., Brockton, Mass.

BROOKLINE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m.-4:10 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BANCROFT CLEANERS TAILORS FURRIERS
Have your Winter Wardrobe beautifully freshened at our modern plant
Call ASPinwall 6060
For Prompt Service
Main Office and Plant 374 Boylston Street

S. J. McNeilly, Inc.
Sales and Service
OLDSMOBILE—CADILLAC
LONGWOOD 0321-0322
Garage and Service for Your Car
639 HAMMOND ST. CHESTNUT HILL

FLORELLA BEAUTY SHOP
One Item $.50
Three Items $1.25
Permanent Waves, $3.50 to $10
Room 6, 1352 Beacon Street
Beacon 3730 *Florence Allen*

CAMBRIDGE

For Information regarding local and
Tel.: Trowbridge 8676. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WARM GLOVES for Men
$2.50 to $6.00
Harvard Cooperative Society
Harvard Square, Cambridge

Delicious Candies and Ice Cream, made of real cream only, for Thanksgiving, from
Fiske's Candy Shop
HARVARD SQUARE, CAMBRIDGE
KIRkland 8681
833-835 BEACON ST., NEWTON CENTRE
LASell 2133

Thanksgiving Flowers
KUPERSMITH
FLORIST
KIRKLAND 5442
17 Brattle St., Harvard Sq.
We Telegraph

M. W. Francis & Son, Inc.
Complete Insurance Service
Massachusetts 1908 Avenue
North Cambridge Tel. KIR 4477-4478

MASSACHUSETTS

CAMBRIDGE *(Continued)*

Permanents, Marcel and Finger Waving done by appointment
Charlotte Hunter
Tro. 0182 44 Creighton St.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
KEM-TONE
2.98 Gal.
98c Quart
RUSSELL R. CAMERON
26 Brattle Street TRO. 6760

CONCORD

We Have a Good Stock of
INSULATION
WILSON LUMBER CO.
Concord, Mass. Tel. 290

Thanksgiving Delicacies
NUTS—FRUITS
VEGETABLES—GROCERIES
CONCORD FRUIT CO.
29 Main Street Concord 435

EVERETT

Maxwell, the Florist, Inc.
Frederick B. Maxwell, Treas.
FLOWERS for THANKSGIVING
409 Broadway, Everett, Mass.
Phone 2316—2317
Flowers telegraphed anywhere

BRAUN
CARD & GIFT SHOP
New and Beautiful Line of Gifts With Suitable Wrappings
Complete Variety of Christmas Cards
461 BROADWAY EVERETT, MASS.

FALL RIVER

Cherry & Webb's
Special Purchase
• Reg. $450 Fur Coats of Let-Out Northern Muskrat Back Coats
• Reg. $398 Lustrous Persian Lamb Coats
$298
FUR SHOP—SECOND FLOOR

McWhirr's
Fall River's Largest Department Store
ESTABLISHED 1877

FITCHBURG

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ENGLISH FIGURINES by ROYAL DOULTON
$3.00 to $85.00
Keepsake Diamonds RICE & CO. Watches
F. W. RICE
350 MAIN STREET

WINTER MILLINERY
Smart and distinctive—to meet every woman's budget—only one hat of a kind.
SPILLANE MILLINERY
550 Main Street

New Winter Dresses in Wool and Silk Crepe
Cloth and Fur Coats
Men's Suits, Coats and Furnishings
BARNEY ROSEN
706 Main Street

helen ROBES
Good variety at $5.95 and $6.95
Outing Flannel Pajamas $2.95
Buy for yourself or for Gifts.
381 MAIN STREET

Lesure
5 Putnam Street Tel. 848

Christmas Stocks Are Complete
Unusual Selections—Values
Shop early for convenience and complete assortments.
MILLER'S 331-3 Main Street

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1942
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

GREENFIELD

FLORSHEIM SHOES
"For the Man Who Cares"
H. E. HAMILTON CO.
250 Main Street, Greenfield

MASSACHUSETTS

GREENFIELD *(Continued)*

FRANK N. LYMAN
Meats and Groceries
Telephone 3664 54 Federal Street
Monarch Finer Foods

Buy Fuel Oils—Coal—Coke from
Geo. A. Sheldon, Inc.
220 Main St., Greenfield, Mass.
Tel. 3683
Quick Friendly Service

HAVERHILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone 242-R daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"Under the Red Tile Roof"
Is your car ready for Winter driving?
Mobilgas
GREEN & DREWETT
7-11 Kenoza Ave. Tel. 5310

CHOICE MEATS
Home Smoked Ham and Bacon
Fresh and Cooked Meats
Kirschner's Meat Market
10 Main Street Tel. 2543

For the Coming Holidays
A Lovely New Permanent
THE NASH BEAUTY SHOP
16 Merrimack Street Tel. 4080

THIS IS THE TIME
to have topcoats, jackets, sweaters, fall dresses and suits individually dry cleaned.
Suits, Top Coats, Plain Dresses... 79c
PHONE 1-6-4
INDIVIDUAL FAMILY LAUNDRY
Launderers—Dry Cleaners

For Thanksgiving
Try Our Homemade Ice Cream
Durand's—Gobelin
Lowell & Cavel Chocolates
Kemp's Salted Nuts
Pickard's Cozy Corner
20 Winter Street Tel. 2479

HINGHAM

Lovely Flowers
for Thanksgiving
and all other occasions
LOVELL *the Florist*
Hin. 0335

HOLYOKE

Pick Your Favorite Styles Here!
Smart, New Natural Bridge Shoes
NAPOLEON BAIL
Shoe Store and Repair Factory
168 High Street

CLARK'S FLOWER SHOP
466 Dwight Street Phone 8058
Holyoke, Mass.
Member Florist Telegraph Association

LAWRENCE

Buy Your Warm Winter Coat at Cherry & Webb's at a Savings Price
Reputable Jewelers for Over 68 Years
Schneider's
EVERETT F. SCANNELL, Prop.
Jewelers
Buy Your Christmas Gift NOW
314 ESSEX STREET

JUNKINS CANDY STORE
577 Essex Street
Next to the Waldorf
Mixed Nuts—Cashew Nuts
Thanksgiving Specialties and Novelties

FLOWERS to beautify your Thanksgiving table
E. M. RUSSELL
Florist
FLOWERS TELEGRAPHED
Tel. Lawrence 5213 488 Broadway

Complete Stock of NEW FALL SHOES Now Ready
WALK-OVER SHOP
275 Essex Street

PRACTICAL GIFTS
For Men and Boys
Earlington's SWEATERS
490 ESSEX ST. LAWRENCE, MASS.

Have You Natural Selling Ability?
Special Tutoring for homemaker or part-time worker who would like to supplement her family income by selling Avon Products, on commission.
EXPERT INSTRUCTION
MISS ILA DYER, 814 Bay State Building
4-5 P. M. or call 31496 for appointment

MASSACHUSETTS

LEXINGTON

PARTRIDGE'S
1760 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0840—0841
We will deliver for Thanksgiving our famous Ice Cream, 80c qt., packed in dry ice.
Melon molds made to order:
1 qt. serves 6-8 ..... $1.35
2 qts. serves 10 ..... $1.65
3 qts. serves 12-14 ..... $2.10
Abundant supplies for Thanksgiving in Turkey, Poultry, Vegetables, Fruits, Fine Groceries.
R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0328

MINUTE MAN MARKET
Astor Bros.
For Thanksgiving Dinner
Turkeys—Vegetables
Fruits—Dried Figs
Mixed Nuts
1647 MASS. AVE. TEL. LEX. 0872

MARTIN'S FOR QUALITY
for Thanksgiving
Double K Salted Nuts
with freshness toasted in
Martin's DRUG STORE
1793 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0373

DURAND'S
Fine Chocolates and Bon Bons
70c lb.—2-lb. box $1.20
Thanksgiving Store Hours:
9:30 a. m. to 2 p. m. only

The PAUL REVERE
1837 Massachusetts Ave.
Tel. Lex. 0429-W
Christmas Cards
Children's Books and Games
Stationery and Gifts

LEXINGTON FRUIT MARKET
Turkeys, Mixed Nuts, Chestnuts, Fine Assortment of Nuts in the Shell, Figs, Dates, Raisins, Vegetables and Fruits.
1751 Mass. Avenue Tel. Lex. 1880

"For Thanksgiving"
KEMP'S SALTED NUTS
Theatre Pharmacy, Inc.
1792 MASS. AVE. LEXINGTON 0064

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 2-2240. Hours 8 a. m. to 12 daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For your protection in purchasing DIAMONDS WATCHES JEWELRY SILVERWARE
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY
Wood-Abbott Co.
135 Central St., Lowell, Mass.

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
TOYLAND NOW OPEN
The Finest Toyland in the Merrimack Valley
THIRD FLOOR

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 2-3891 Tel. 6328
E. A. Wilson Co.

For Better Heat at Lower Cost you'll like
Lowell Coke
LOWELL GAS CO.

Cherry and Webb's
WARTIME STORE HOURS
Mondays ..... 1 P. M. to 9 P. M.
Tuesdays through Fridays 9:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.
Saturdays ..... 9:30 A. M. to 6 P. M.

LYNN

FOR THE THANKSGIVING TABLE
New Quaker Lace Tablecloths
Authoritative reproductions of century old lace treasures. We suggest that you buy them now for Christmas Gifts, later on. Size 72x90. $5.98.
Goddard Bros
Market St. Telephone LY 9-3737

Dress Up Your HOME for THANKSGIVING
• linen • glassware
• silverware • kitchenware
T. W. ROGERS CO

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

LYNN (Continued)

Furnishings for Your Bedroom Living Room Dining Room Rugs

You may buy a complete set or only the pieces you need

W. B. GIFFORD
97-99 Market Street

The World of
TOYS—TOYS—TOYS
Entire Second Floor
Games, Dolls and Wheel Goods on Display
A Small Deposit Will Hold Any Article Until Christmas
HUTCHINSON'S
49-55 MONROE STREET

Stationery
Gifts
Christmas Cards
ART IN LEATHER
151 Broad Street

For Christmas
Give him a Merchandise Bond for any amount on an Adam Hat Gift Certificate, $3.45; Longworth Hat Certificate, $4.40; Long Royal, $6.00.
M. A. ROBERTS, MEN'S WEAR
128 Monroe St., Cor. Washington
FAMOUS FOR GLOVES

MALDEN

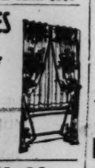
For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone Malden 7798. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

EUGÈNE
Permanents
Get Yours Now
Before Prices Advance
WILFRED BEAUTY SHOPPE
82 Pleasant Street Tel. Mal. 0465-W

SANTA arrives today at
Joslin's
He's making his headquarters in Joslin's Toyland. Visit him soon!

E. D. KAULBACK & SON
Geo. H. Pike, Prop.
Flowers for Your
THANKSGIVING TABLE
Also Potted Chrysanthemums and other plants.
Flowers telegraphed anywhere
160 Pleasant St. Tel. Mal. 0500

CURTAINS and DRAPERIES
for your home
We carry a complete line
Curtains $1.00 up
Draperies $1.69 up
Special order work is our specialty.



Jones Stores, Inc.
116 Pleasant St., Malden
490 Main Street, Melrose

FAMILY LAUNDRY CO.
Launderers THE GOOD ONE Cleaners
We will be pleased to serve you
27 Dartmouth Street Malden 3097

Give Thanks With New Beauty!
COMPLETE BEAUTY SERVICE
Alba's Beauty Salon
52 EXCHANGE STREET MAL. 2235

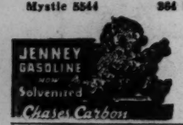
MEDFORD

Underwear Comfort
WARMTH WITHOUT WEIGHT
Duofold Health Underwear. Excellent fit, positive protection from drafts and cold. No wool itch.
Thomas O'Brien & Son "Medford's Store for Men" MEDFORD SQUARE SINCE 1886
MYStic 5060
Opposite Medford Theatre

Medford Square Meat Shop
8 FOREST STREET
FRESH DRESSED NATIVE
TURKEYS
HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
Free delivery—Telephone Mystic 3310

P. VOLPE & SONS, Inc.
Gift Baskets or Fruit For All Occasions
Unseasonal Fruits and Vegetables throughout the year our specialty
Medford Square Tel. Mystic 0132, 0133

ROCHFORD MOTORS
Mystic 5544 304 Boston Avenue



Hudson and Terraplane Sales and Service

The 40-Year-Old Flower Shop
Medford Flower and Gift Shop
4 Salem Street Phone Mystic 0403
Fresh Flowers and Plants at All Times
Prompt Deliveries: Lexington, E. Lexington, Everett, Burlington, Woburn, Winchester, Billerica, Bedford and Carlisle, Mass.

K. W. GERRITSON
Jeweler
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing
Gifts for All Occasions
5 Riverside Avenue, Medford Square
Tel. Mystic 6988 See us today

LET'S ALL GO TO
LEON'S
Doughnut and Sandwich Shop
Breakfast, Luncheon or between-meal snacks
OPEN UNTIL 6:30 P. M.
82 Salem St. Next to Medford Theatre

MEDFORD (Continued)

An Invitation to Beauty

Edythe
BEAUTICIAN
22 Harvard Ave., W. Medford
Arlington 4693

Cradock Apothecary
44 HIGH STREET
TEL. MYSTIC 0231, 0730
Free Delivery
Luncheonette, Toilet Articles
Ice Cream, Candy

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: Melrose 4264-R. 9 a. m. to 12 daily, except Sunday and holidays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Thanksgiving!
Specialties—Fruit Cakes, Plum Puddings, Mince and Squash Pies.
BOUTILIER BAKERY
950 Main Street Mel. 1585-M

'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
Melrose 0649
Crystal 1680

CLEERCOAL
New England Coke Oil Burners
FUEL OILS
BENSON COAL CO.
20 Tremont Street Tel. Mel. 4047

O. E. HAWES CO.
421 Franklin St., Mel. Highlands
Free Delivery Tel. Mel. 3400-1-2-3
Quality Meats and Groceries

Dry Cleansing, Dyeing
Pressing, Repairing
All Laundry Services
Samoset Cleansers & Dyers
148 Emerson St. Stoneham 0621

GARNISS MARKET
163 W. EMERSON 463 FRANKLIN

Service and repairs for your automobile or truck
Daniels LeSaffre Motors
Phone 1428 897 Main Street
SUNOCO GAS

NEEDHAM

Flowers for Thanksgiving
Paul E. Richwagen & Sons, Inc.
FLORISTS
Member of Florist Telegraph Delivery Association
Highland Avenue at Rosemary Street
Tel. NEEdham 0652 Needham, Mass.

Tel-NEE 2000
RIMMELE'S MARKET
FOODS OF EXCELLENCE
Prices that appeal
988 Great Plain Avenue

NEW BEDFORD

Taber's, Inc.
Central Market & Grocery
254-258 UNION STREET
"Where the Good Things Gather"
CAPE COD TURKEYS
for your Thanksgiving Dinner

M. C. Swift & Son
Established 1850
"The Home of Worsted-tex Clothes for Men"
201 UNION STREET

Order Your
Thanksgiving Turkey
From New Bedford's Largest Selection at
NEW BEDFORD PUBLIC MARKET
PHONE 5-7821

Ready to use—or put away
PARSONS Laundry Co.
INC.
Dial 6-8256 or 2-1152

Heating—Sheet Metal Work—Plumbing
R. ERNEST HARTLEY
Registered Master Plumber
Agent for
Williams Oil-O-Matic Burner
Res. Edgewood Lane Dial 3-2276
Shop Dial 3-3167
199 Acushnet Ave.
New Bedford, Mass.

Licensed Sanitone Cleaners
BUSH & CO., Inc.
Established 1885
Cleaners and Dyers
The Sanitone Way
512 Pleasant St. Dial 5-7803 or 5-7804

La France
WATCHES DIAMONDS
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY
763 Purchase St. Eugene P. La France, Prop.

M. J. Leahy Co.
One of America's Fine Men's Apparel Stores
512-516 Pleasant Street

NEW BEDFORD (Continued)

WING'S
790 Purchase St., New Bedford, Mass.
We Furnish Homes
Furniture—Draperies
Floor Coverings
Women's, Misses', Children's Wearing Apparel

NEWBURYPORT

Whitefield Launderers & Cleaners
Fine Laundering
Odorless Dry Cleaning
Rug Shampooing
Fur Storage
220 Merrimac Street Tel. 2300

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Bigelow 0404. Hours, 8 to 12 a. m. Monday and Wednesday; Saturday 1 to 5 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Shoes for You and Your Children
W. L. McCAMMON
283 Washington Street

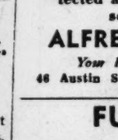
NEWTON CENTER

SHOP EARLY!
Santa Will Need Your Help This Year
We are ready with a complete selection of lovely and practical gifts.
Dresses—Coats—Underwear—Hosiery
Accessories
NEWTON'S
The Gift Center of Newton
843 Beacon Street LAS. 7400

NEWTONVILLE

SAUNDERS' SHOPS
334 WALNUT STREET
WOMEN'S WEAR
Dresses ● Hats ● Gloves
Neckwear ● Handkerchiefs
Corsets ● Accessories
"VANITY FAIR" and "VAN RAALTE" Hosiery and Underwear

★ Star Market Co. ★
Save On All Holiday Needs With Our "Easy-on-the-Budget"
SUPERMARKET PRICES
FREE DELIVERY
304 Walnut Street Big. 8400



The Finest in Flowers for your Thanksgiving Hostess
Eastman's Flower Shops
BIG. 6781 Wellesley 3440

Furniture insurance protects all household contents. Are yours protected against fire? If not, see us *today*.
ALFRED E. FULLER
Your Insurance Counselor
46 Austin Street, Newtonville, Mass.
Bigelow 7384

FUEL OIL
COAL COKE
LASell 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

NEWTON—Auburndale

MEMBER F. T. D. A.
Riggs FLOWER SHOP
2098 Commonwealth Ave. Big. 1271
Come in and Choose Your Thanksgiving Centerpiece
Telephone orders on Tuesday for delivery before Thanksgiving

NEWTON—West Newton

FUEL OIL
COAL ● COKE
BIGelow 3810 and 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

PITTSFIELD

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Do Your
CHRISTMAS SHOPPING
now.
Six floors chock full of gifts.
ENGLAND BROS.

A Bag for Christmas

At this moment Holden's assortments are most complete. Priced from $1.95 to $15.00. Do shop now. Last minute shoppers are bound to be disappointed.

HOLDEN & STONE CO.

E. F. FISH BAKERY
Bread and Rolls
Thanksgiving Pies
Cookies and Cakes
289 North St. Dial 2-3083

WENDELL BEAUTY SALON
Permanent Waving
Haircutting
All Branches of Beauty Culture
WM. LANGLEY
37 West Street Dial 7022

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

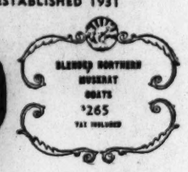
PITTSFIELD (Continued)

Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.
Incorporated
172 West Street Tel. 7396

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: Granite 6761. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUINCY FUR SHOP
FURS EXCLUSIVELY
ESTABLISHED 1931



These lovely fur coats . . . blended to simulate the most luxurious mink and sable, designed by skillful craftsmen, are offered for comparison.
Open Every Evening
Budget Plan If Desired
QUINCY FUR SHOP
1249 HANCOCK STREET Tel. GRA. 8569

For Thanksgiving
Fill in on your
GLASSWARE
Your table reflects your taste
Many beautiful patterns. Everything in Cambridge, Rose Points. New stag-handle carving sets and sterling handle steak sets.
William E. Fritz
JEWELER
1543 HANCOCK ST. PRE. 1446

Thanksgiving Time Is Chrysanthemum Time
Our choice flowers will brighten your home.
Quint's GREENHOUSES
1258 Hancock St. Pre 7620

BRADFORD & CASWELL CO.
for Thanksgiving
Land o' Lakes Turkeys
Matchless Brand Canned Goods
Choice Meats and Groceries
Deliveries in Quincy and Milton
2 BROOK ST. PRE. 6330, 6331
WOLLASTON

THOMAS S. BURGIN
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
Quincy Square Gha. 3000

There's a thousand and one good reasons why you should
DO YOUR SHOPPING IN NOVEMBER
REMICK'S

Choice Selection of
TURKEYS and FIXINGS
for Thanksgiving
FOY'S MARKET
HANCOCK STREET

To make certain of having your imprinted cards when you need them
PLEASE ORDER BEFORE DECEMBER 1ST
Wollaston Greeting Card Shop
17 BEALE STREET, opp. Wollaston Theater

VICTORY COAL
Blended at the mine $13.90 cash
CITY FUEL CO.
9 CHESTNUT ST. Carl Sheppard, Mgr.

Pittsburgh Paints
for Every Purpose
▼
WESTLAND'S
1555 Hancock Street PRE. 1133

READING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone Reading 1033 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

READING (Continued)

Have You Tried Our
Homogenized Vitamin D MILK?
Customers Prefer It
1. No mixing necessary
2. Improves texture of food
3. Quicker to serve
4. Easily digested

Through our homogenizing process the
cream is
evenly
thoroughly
permanently
distributed
throughout the milk
C. W. Spear Milk Co.
37 Central St., Wakefield Cry. 0610

Thanksgiving Flowers
Fine Selection
Parker *Florist*
395 Main St., Wakefield Tel. CRY. 0745

Oil Burning Equipment and Heating Oils
See Us on Our Budget Plan
EARLE H. CHAPIN
134 High St., Reading Reading 0599

We wish you a very pleasant Thanksgiving.

We have a complete line of foods to make a pleasant Thanksgiving.
Reading Square Market
607 Main Street Tel. REA. 0890

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone Somerset 3087 Hours 9 to 12 noon daily except Sundays
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

★ Star Market Co. ★
LOWEST PRICES EVERY DAY!
It makes no difference what day you choose to shop—we have the lowest prices every single day of the week!
401 HIGHLAND AVE. IN DAVIS SQUARE

ALFRED A. VEASIE MARKET

Lovely Fresh Turkeys, Chicken and Fowl for Thanksgiving. Abundance of Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
266 Broadway Som. 2610

GROSS CLEANSERS
1016 Broadway Som. 2622
362 Mystic Ave. Som. 2633
13 College Ave., Davis Square
Expert Work on Cleansing—Remodeling—Relining
FREE CALL AND DELIVERY

W. B. Sellers Market
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Happy Thanksgiving
Fresh Turkeys and Poultry
147B HIGHLAND AVE. SOM. 7113

J. W. HOWARD
Flowers
Cut Flowers and Potted Plants for Thanksgiving and All Occasions
Grown on Premises.
Telephone Orders Given Special Care.
328 BROADWAY SOM. 0416

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 3-1817, 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Flowers by PAGE
FRANK M. PAGE
133 State Street Telephone 7-0235

GIFTS
Costume jewelry, or a smart, new handbag. Lamps, Imperial Candlewick Glassware, Vernon's California Pottery, and countless other items.
Order Your Christmas Cards, Now!
EMPIRE STATIONERS
305 BRIDGE STREET

LAUER'S
QUALITY MARKET
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
314-316 Bay Street Tel. 6-2744

Looking for a Job? A House? An Apartment? Repair Service? A Used Refrigerator? An Antique?

FIND IT

Through the Classified Advertising in The Christian Science Monitor

FREE BOOKLET GIVES RATES AND INFORMATION

The Christian Science Monitor
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
Please send me your free booklet, "CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING" with rates and other information.
Name _____
Street _____
City _____ State _____

WAKEFIELD

TELEPHONE CRYSTAL 1473 32 SALEM ST. WAKEFIELD, MASS.

Muriel's Beauty Shoppe Permanent Waving
Muriel V. Bradford William H. Bradford

We advise
early Christmas shopping. For a good selection, for your personal shopping comfort, and for prompt delivery
Shop early
Gifts for your men in the Armed Forces. Free gift wrapping.
BOWSER & CO.
Wakefield Square Wakefield

BOOTHBY'S
Shop Early and Carry It
Give Her a Practical Gift
Jewelry, Undies, Bags, Hosiery, Gloves
Our Famous Gift Tables Are Now Ready
$1.00, 50c, 25c, 10c
376 MAIN ST. WAKEFIELD, MASS.

HAGER'S
59 Albion Street Wakefield
Candies for Thanksgiving
Salted Nuts Filled and Hard Mixtures, Thanksgiving Novelties, Callahan's Ice Cream, Home Made Chocolates and Bon Bons.

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

ARROW SHIRTS
$2.25 • $2.50
A good place to buy good clothes
429 Moody St., Wal. 1884
GEO. I. KELLY

Come in and see
The Market of Tomorrow
Quality foods at reasonable prices
Waltham Super Market
836 MAIN STREET

WATERTOWN

HOLIDAY GIFTS
For the Service Man Here and Abroad
Watches Bill Folds
Gold Rings Toilet Kits
Waterman and Parker Pen and Pencil Sets
Priced Moderately—Gift Wrapped Free
ROYAL FURNITURE CO.
WATERTOWN 70 Main Street WAT. 2700
SOMERVILLE 90 Broadway SOM. 1215

WELLESLEY HILLS

Call Well. 1180—We do not disturb you
SHARRON'S
245 Washington St., Wellesley Hills Sq.
Specialized Skill in
Cleaning ● Dyeing ● Pressing
● Mending ● Altering

WINCHESTER

HORACE FORD ICE CREAM
Restaurant Air Conditioned
A la Carte Service at Any Time
Special Sunday Dinner from Noon to 8 p. m.
Closed Thanksgiving Day & Christmas Day
Prompt Delivery of Ice Cream Orders
7-9 Winchester Terrace Tel. Win. 1907

PHILIP CHITEL COMPANY
Winchester's Store for Men
MICHAELS-STERN
Suits—Topcoats—Overcoats
Tweeds—Worsteds—Flannels
Sportcoats and Slacks
Arrow Shirts Stetson Hats
Interwoven Socks McGregor Sportswear
6 MT. VERNON ST., WINCHESTER, MASS.

MYSTIC BEAUTY SHOP
All Lines of Beauty Culture
Tel. Win. 2211 540 Main St.

WINCHESTER PROV. CO.
FOR THANKSGIVING
Fresh Native Poultry and Northern Turkeys
PLACE ORDERS EARLY
Tel. Win. 2780 553 Main St.

WORCESTER

LAURA LOUISE, Inc.
Ready-Made and Custom-Made HATS OF DISTINCTION
Specializing in Cleaning and Restyling Hats
21 PEARL STREET DIAL 4-4442

'blue coal'
NEW ENGLAND COKE
FUEL OILS
F. E. POWERS CO.
13 Federal Street 3-7281

Gifts for All the Family
The Treasure Shop
Order your personal greeting cards—NOW
55 PLEASANT STREET

TATMAN & PARK
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
See us for your Automobile Insurance for 1943
44 Front Street Dial 5-4341

Let Us Help You Care for Good Clothes
SUPERIOR
Cleansers, Dyers and Tailors
Branches in County Towns
404 Chandler Street Dial 3-2351
WORCESTER, MASS.

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER (Continued)

Be Sure to Visit Worcester's
The Fabric Shop
546 MAIN STREET
Always the newest in Woolens, Velvets, Silks, Laces, Cotton, Notions.

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1, Tel. Whitehall 9697.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

NEAR CROYDON.—Furnished accommodation or board residence; pleasant house; Christian Scientist preferred. Apply 21, Penwortham Road, Sanderstead, Surrey.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

OLD SUSSEX MANOR HOUSE—All modern conveniences and warmth; large gardens; extensive views; on main bus routes; from 5 gns. Write Box W-1639, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

WORTHING, 4 Church Walk—Permanent or holiday guests received. Christian Scientists preferred; close sea, gardens, buses, shops; liberal table from 50/-. MRS. CHAMPION, Worthing 2717.

POST VACANT

KENT.—HOUSEPARLOUR MAID required, exempt military service, for elderly couple; cook kept; own bedroom; good salary; personal references. Mrs. Bartrum, 5, Durham Ave., Bromley.

POST WANTED

LADY (Christian Scientist), exempt military service, energetic, wishes post as COOK-HOUSEKEEPER or COMPANION HOUSEKEEPER, where some help is given; musical. Box W-1562, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

England

BATH

COAL of all kinds Tel. 2448
For Glorious Fires and Clean Grates
THE BATH COAL CO.
Pearson, 17, Argyle St., BATH

Kendall UMBRELLAS & RAINCOATS
FOREARM YOU AGAINST WET-WEATHER FORECASTS
3, The Corridor, Bath.
49, Regent Street, Weston-super-Mare.

J. PUGSLEY & SON
3, Southgate St. Tel. Bath 4865
For Fine Fitting Footwear
The Fitting of CHILDREN a Speciality

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

EVERYTHING IN WEAR FOR GENTLEMEN

WHEATLEY BROS.
JAEGER
AGENTS
22, St. Leonards Rd. Tel. 125

BOURNEMOUTH

BealeSons
BEALE & SONS Ltd
The Store for Value and Service
Established Nearly 50 Years
COMMERCIAL ROAD PHONE 5000

The Sole Agent for the Noted
"K" SHOES
is
J. A. HAWKES and SON LTD.
8 Branches in Bournemouth and Poole
Bournemouth's Premier
FURNISHING STORE
L. J. Allen Ltd
THE QUADRANT TEL. 512

JUDD
97A POOLE ROAD, WESTBOURNE
82 BOURNEMOUTH ROAD, PARKSTONE
Coal, Anthracite, Coke
TEL. BOURNEMOUTH 959

For a Few Shillings
Kendall's
make Old Umbrellas FINE NEW FELLAS!
79 and 166, Old Christchurch Rd., Bournemouth.
662, Christchurch Rd., Boscombe.

COLLENET & CO.
13, THE ARCADE
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSERS and PERFUMERS
Permanent Waving a Speciality
TEL. 2016

Terraub's
Fashion Specialists
89-91 Old Christchurch Road and Commercial Road
Telephone 6750—6751

Crossword Quiz Answers

H	A	R	T	E		S	C	O	T	T		
A		I		V	O	W		X		R		
R	O	L	F	E		A	M	B	L	E		
U		E		S	U	N		O		E		
M	A	Y	O		R		A	W	L	S		
	P		D	A	I	S	Y		A			
B	E	N	E		A		R	O	C	K		
L		Y		E	L	F		R		E		
A	L	L	O	Y		L	I	G	H	T		
C		O		E	W	E		A		C		
K	I	N	G	S		T	O	W	I	N	C	H

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH (Continued)

HARVEY NICHOLS & CO.
Limited
(of Knightsbridge, London)
Commercial Road, Bournemouth
We take pleasure in sending our greetings and good wishes, for 1943, to all readers of The Christian Science Monitor.
REMOVAL EXPERTS, DECORATORS, COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS, CARPET AND CURTAIN SPECIALISTS, CHINA, GLASS, IRONMONGERY, etc.

Wilsons Ltd
LADIES' FASHIONS
62-66, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth
626, 628, Christchurch Road, Boscombe
1, Catherine Street, Salisbury
4, Cathedral Close, Exeter
38, 42, 44, South Street, Worthing

SHOP AT
Plummers
Old Christchurch Road Tel. 7000
Also at—
BRIGHTON HAILSHAM
HASTINGS BOSCOMBE
TUNBRIDGE WELLS SOUTHAMPTON
EASTBOURNE WEYMOUTH
LEWES BATH
YEOVIL WINCHESTER

C. G. LEE
25 Seamoor Road, Bournemouth West
Watch, Clock and Jewellery
One of the Premier Houses for High Grade Repairs

Williams
FASHION SPECIALISTS
42A, Poole Road, Westbourne
317, Wimborne Road, Winton
LONDON HOUSE, WIMBORNE

BRIGHTON and HOVE

Builders and Decorators
Bostel Bros Ltd
WEST STREET BRIGHTON TEL. 4084
Refrigerating, Electrical and Sanitary Engineers Heating and Lighting
ESTABLISHED 1789

FROWD'S FRESH MILK
HOVE BRIGHTON
SEAFORD HASTINGS
61 WESTERN ROAD, HOVE
Tel. HOVE 4613

Shoreham Shipping & Coal Company Ltd.
117 Western Road, Hove
Phone Hove 1103/4
COAL, COKE and ANTHRACITE
Highest Quality Lowest Price

BRISTOL

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS and DRY CLEANERS

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
UNION STREET, BRISTOL PHONE 24458
Morning Refreshments
Light Vegetarian Luncheons
Teas
NEW BRANCH CAKE SHOP
QUEEN'S COURT, Nr. Victoria Rooms
Clifton. Phone 26787

The Sir HERBERT BARKER Shoe
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SEE NEXT PAGE

ENGLAND

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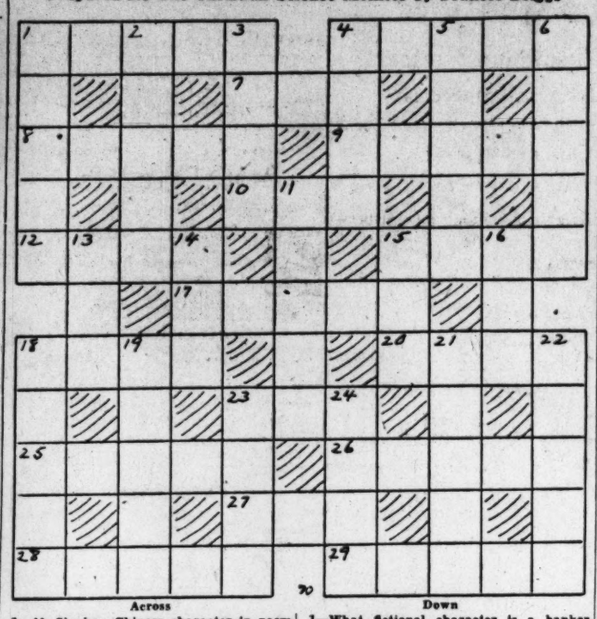
Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Ah Sin is a Chinese character in poem by whom?
4—Abbotsford was home of what Scotch novelist and poet?
7—What is a solemn promise to fulfill some engagement?
8—What English colonist wed Pocahontas?
9—The single-foot is what?
10—A solarium is a room exposed to what?
12—Who wrote "Mother India"?
15—What instruments are used to pierce holes in wood and in leather?
17—What is first name of Miss Miller, heroine of novel by Henry James?
18—What is a wild hog of New Guinea?
20—In certain parable, wise man built his house on what?
23—Sprite.
25—Pewter is what?
26—A photometer measures intensity of what?
27—Female sheep.
28—Whose horses are mentioned in rhyme about Humpty Dumpty?
29—What is a crank with a handle, for giving motion to a machine, a grindstone, etc.?

Down

1—What fictional character is a banker in Homeville?
2—What American poet wrote "The Raggedy Man"?
3—Evening before a holiday is called what (pl.)?
4—In certain poem, what creature "swam in a silver lake"?
5—What is the reverse of "serpentine"?
6—An arboretum contains what?
11—What is a wild sheep of northern India?
13—What is an orang?
14—Poem.
15—What Scotch seaport is at mouth of river of same name?
16—What is a sap of various trees used in making varnish?
18—What was color of wool distributed to the master, the dame, and a little boy?
19—What is a synthetic silk substitute made from coal, air, and water?
21—Chord "like the sound of a great Amen" was struck on what instrument?
22—What is a small sailing vessel?
23—Watches closely.
24—Daedalus flew, swam, or rode across the Aegean Sea—which?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Vicar's Letter

Edward Ormerod, Vicar of Manaccan, Cornwall, writes:

I was much thrilled (as were others) at reading the paragraph, "The Strange Pair." . . . As one of the pair I venture to send you a photo of it in case you would care to publish it in your paper.

* * *

The Sunny Hours item to which Rev. Ormerod refers is reprinted below. The photograph is the one he forwarded.

* * *

The Strange Pair

Penzance, Cornwall

Much kindly interest has been aroused in this Cornish town by the unusual sight of an elderly clergyman walking along with a horse that appeared to have seen better days. Evening after evening the pair were encountered on the outskirts of the town, the horse leisurely cropping the grass at the roadside, while his human friend waited patiently by.

Vicar and friend

It seems that this horse used to call at the clergyman's house in the shafts of a grocery van. While the goods were delivered the parson made friends with the animal. One day he missed him, and was told the horse was unfit for service. The clergyman gained permission to visit him, and spent much time with the creature. The veterinary, however, pronounced the animal unfit for further work, and then, with commendable humanity, the grocery concern presented the horse to the clergyman instead of having him destroyed.

Without a stable a horse can be an embarrassing gift, but this problem was solved by the horse sharing a near-by meadow with a superannuated white donkey. Daily the parson fetches his pet for a walk and the animal feeds from the roadside herbage.

No wonder people find this simple tale of mercy refreshing at a time when ruthlessness so insistently claims the reality and power that belong to such deeds as this.

(Our readers are invited to contribute to this feature.)

Fuel Hint

Woods that burn while still green include beech, Douglas fir, red and white spruces, tamarack, lodgepole and red pines, black locust, and ash (except black ash).

Did You Ever Wonder

Why America Is So Interested in Dandelion-Like Kok-Saghyz?

Breathes there a lawn-grower with soul so dead, who never to himself hath said, "I hope I never see another dandelion, or even a reasonable facsimile thereof"?

The United States Department of Agriculture, however, was very glad this spring to receive two tons of feathery kok-saghyz seeds from Kuibyshev, and distributed the seeds for planting among 20-odd agriculture experiment stations throughout the country. Kok-saghyz is a Russian dandelion.

It differs from the American type of dandelion in that its roots are a commercial source of rubber. Some 2,000,000 acres of kok-saghyz was planted in Russia last year, where some 15 years of experimentation have succeeded in increasing the rubber content of its roots.

While this plant yields a relatively small amount of rubber per acre, it offers one extremely important advantage over rubber trees and guayule as a source of rubber—there is much less time lost between seeding and harvesting.

Rubber trees need from five to seven years to reach a stage where they may profitably be tapped. Cultivated guayule should be four years old before it is harvested and processed. But the Russian dandelion, if planted in the spring, will produce a seed crop in summer, and in the fall the roots will be dry and ready for processing.

KOK-SAGHYZ
MOST OF THE RUBBER-BEARING LATEX CONTAINED IN THE LONG TAP ROOTS

The kok-saghyz rubber yield is very small—not much more than 50 pounds of raw rubber to the acre of plants at best, but it gives that little rubber soon. An ancient quotation, ascribed to Tamerlane (14th century), runs to the effect that it is better to be on hand with ten men than absent with ten thousand.

According to this line of reasoning, it might be better to have 50 pounds of kok-saghyz rubber per acre this winter than 500 pounds of tree rubber per acre seven years from now. Consequently, the experiments with kok-saghyz are being closely and hopefully watched.

W. P. Keasbey

Wide World

It's an Idea!

An enterprising Denver storekeeper has equipped his establishment with a "hitching post." The idea complies with a local ordinance which states that pets must be kept outside the store.

Empire Possibilities

An empire of 150,000 square miles, the Oriente of Ecuador and Peru, is believed to be the world's largest unoccupied land available for successful settlement and development.

Daily Quotation

They do me wrong who say I come no more
When once I knock and fail to find you in;
For every day I stand outside your door
And bid you wake, and rise to fight and win.

WALTER MALONE, *Opportunity*

In Lighter Vein

Last Chance

"George said that if I refused him he would never propose to another girl."

"That's right. I believe you were last on his list."

Leading Question

Judge: "You say you have known the defendant all your life. Tell the jury whether you think he would be guilty of stealing this money."

Witness: "How much was it?"—Atlanta Two-Bells.

His Alibi

Witness: "I'm not guilty. My wife can prove a lullaby."

Judge: "Alibi, you mean."

Witness: "Begging your pardon, it was a lullaby; at two o'clock on the morning in question I was walking the floor with the baby."—Exchange.

Pun of the Week

Little Boy: "Half a peck of potatoes with eyes, please."

Grocer: "Why with eyes?"

"Mother says they'll have to see us through the rest of the week."

FACTS
FIGURES
THE SIZE OF OUR SOLAR SYSTEM, COMPARED TO THE UNIVERSE SEEN THROUGH TELESCOPES, IS ABOUT THE SIZE OF ONE GRAIN OF SAND COMPARED TO THE ENTIRE EARTH.
COLLECT YOUR SCRAP
IT'S A FACT
THE NEW OIL PIPELINE, SOON TO BE EXTENDED FROM TEXAS TO THE EAST COAST WILL BE THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
A FISH CALLED THE EPINOCHE BUILDS A NEST LIKE A BIRD, MADE OF DRIFTWOOD AND SEAWEED.
K. PARRIS

Brevities

Indianapolis News: Washington reports that the war and navy departments will be under one roof, but not necessarily under one management.

Dallas Morning News: Wall Street operators are said to be in doubt whether to buy or to sell. But always they sell right after they buy, then buy as soon as they have sold.

Detroit News: Our hearts go out to the slaves of Hollywood now cut to $25,000 net a year. Those with private swimming pools may, of course, take in one another's washing.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Upsetting Experience* — By LE PELLEY

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Anyway I Did My Best* — By RODGERS

I went out to get the paper as usual this morning
But I guess the newsboy hadn't folded it just right for it was scattered all over the front yard—
Wow! Did I have a time collecting it!
Yes-sir! Quite a time!
But I managed to collect most of it—
AND NOW—THE NEWS
I guess—

The Adventures of Waddles—*He Doesn't Know All the Answers* — By THE HAGERS

I took the baby for a ride. She was admired on every side.

"How old is she?" a lady quacked. "I've no idea," I said with tact.

"What do you call the little pet?" "She has no name—at least not yet."

"These Quackburg ducks," I cried, "would freeze Experts on Information Please."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Axis Counter Offensives

Political and military maneuvers which may become more important than the fighting in North Africa are Hitler's answer to the British-American offensive. While the world's eyes are fastened on the Allies' pincers movement in Tunisia and Libya, the Axis appears to be countering with a "squeeze" of even larger proportions. While sending planes and tanks to hold the center in Tunisia, the Nazis are moving propaganda and troops to threaten both wings of the Mediterranean position—Spain and Turkey.

The new Axis offensive is, as usual, both mental and military. Berlin sends out first of all a wave of sinister suggestion and confusion. Spain and Turkey are the special objects, as they are the only portions of the Mediterranean area still unoccupied by one side or the other, both strategic potential bases in the developing struggle for Europe. Almost surely Berlin will attempt to occupy, mentally and militarily, one or both of those bases.

On the way to Spain, the Nazis have first to try to make their hold on France secure. Their initial move was to send troops into the Unoccupied Zone. The second was to set up Pierre Laval as dictator. The next apparently is to suggest that now France will join the Axis and the French fleet will fight the Allies.

Many people in United Nations countries are promulgating or accepting this Nazi suggestion. It will undoubtedly be necessary for Allied military leaders to prepare for such a development. But for the French people or their friends mentally to surrender France to the Axis is only to play Hitler's game. For Laval is not France. He has large police powers and the force of the Nazi army of occupation. But neither he nor the Nazis can capture the thinking of the French people.

Berlin would like to have us believe that 1,000,000 French prisoners would be glad to fight against the Allies, but it also wanted the world to believe that Frenchmen would readily enlist for labor in Germany. The battle for France still goes on and military occupation is not mental occupation. Frenchmen in France know that Frenchmen in Africa are fighting Germans. The peoples of the United Nations should not surrender France, but should sustain the unconquered thought of the French people and increase measures for their support.

In the same manner the Nazis are moving not only troops to the Spanish border but propaganda by radio and leaflet to suggest that Spain must join the Axis. Indeed Spanish mobilization is interpreted in Berlin's propaganda as a move against the British and Americans.

Now it is plain that Spanish help would be very useful to Hitler. Guns at Algeciras might make the harbor of Gibraltar unusable, while planes and guns on both sides of the Straits could render Allied entrance to the Mediterranean highly hazardous, Spanish Morocco, which is strongly garrisoned, lies very close to the only rail line from Casablanca to Oran and Algiers.

Again, Allied commanders must take account of the situation that would be created should Spain's mobilization turn quickly into hostile alliance. But joining the Axis is not the desire of the Spanish people. They have had more than enough of war. Then why accept the suggestion that they have no power to make their leaders respect their desires? Actually Turkey might be much more useful to the Axis than Spain, but so far the plain determination of the Turks to fight has deterred Berlin. Similar mental resistance in Spain could not be easily overcome. It should be encouraged and supported by every means.

Wider Use for "Rule G"

Accidents like that on Armistice Day near Ossining, New York, where a drunken engineer plowed his locomotive into the rear of another freight train, seldom happen on American railroads nowadays. There's a good reason. It's called "Rule G."

The engine driver in question violated "Rule G" by drinking a bottle of whisky—and he and his fireman paid for that indulgence with their lives. One bottle of whisky: two bereaved families, suffering and loss for others, not to mention damage and the interruption of vital train schedules.

"Rule G" is a form of prohibition. It was adopted by the American Railway Association in 1899—before prohibition—yes, and before repeal brought back drinking to the day of the airplane, streamlined trains, high-speed motor cars, and a nation geared for war. "Rule G" reads: "The use of intoxicants by employees while on duty is prohibited. Their habitual use or the frequenting of places where they are sold is sufficient cause for dismissal." Recently, we are informed, the word "habitual" was dropped, and total abstinence is now required. It was necessary for the railroads to put this regulation into effect. Sad experience had taught a lesson. Air lines prohibit the use of liquor, even by passengers. Why shouldn't many other industries, in the interest of safety and the war effort, adopt a "Rule G"?

The Massachusetts Court

The 250th anniversary of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, currently being celebrated in Boston, brings to thought not only the vital contribution the law has made to American democracy, but also how inevitably linked a free court has been with the unfolding of that democracy.

Scholars are fond of tracing present-day democracy to the Puritans in England who propounded and forced acceptance of the thesis that they enjoyed a divinely bestowed right to worship God as they pleased. This wresting of religious freedom was followed in time by a demand for political freedom, and—as the history of the Massachusetts court clearly brings out—the law was soon to follow in emerging from both ecclesiastical and political domination, though strongly influenced by both.

It is interesting that the first oath administered judges in the Massachusetts Colony had nothing to say about the letter of the law. It was an affirmation that the judge would seek divine guidance, would act in strict conformity with his individual conscience, in fulfilling his tasks. The language was plain and simple. The complex legalistic nomenclature has been a later, and not entirely happy, addition.

This court made Massachusetts the first State to abolish slavery; it has established a long list of important precedents that are cited in courts all over the land; it has given America many great lawyers and judges, and now, on its 250th anniversary, stands as a bright and breathing symbol of the protection extended Americans through their courts.

"Ike"

It requires something besides military knowledge to make a great military leader. Nobody can so much as glance at the record of Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower at West Point, in the First World War, in the Army Tank School, in the War College, in the Philippines, without feeling that his basic military knowledge is adequate. But he is also a man whose personal qualities point to general acceptability, to the beginning of the right kind of an Eisenhower legend.

He was born in Texas. That in itself is something. For there is nothing small down there to look at or think about. And in Kansas, where he lived later as a youth, the sky is high enough, the horizon is far enough away, and human beings are still far enough apart, to induce global contemplations in anybody.

The suddenness with which he has appeared as a world figure has in like manner been fortunate. Americans enjoy hearing of the great genius who was trampled upon, or scoffed at, or long completely ignored, who yet was finally discovered in the nick of time. Although General Eisenhower has been coming steadily along—his fellow officers have known that—it gives the true poetic ring to his story to be able to say that he was nothing but a colonel until last year when he was fifty—and now he is supreme commander in French Africa.

But best of all is to hear that he is called "Ike." A general with a sir attached to his name may be the military wonder of his time, but he will never get full credit for what he can do. "Ike" will.

Already you can hear doughboys who have fought their way along to this or that objective say, in an understatement of high regard, "Well, I wonder where old Ike wants us to go from here." A commander from Texas and Kansas who has both an impressive record in the art of war and a quality that moves his associates to call him "Old Ike" surely has what it takes.

The Office of Defense Transportation has issued an appeal to Americans not to travel unless necessity compels them to. "See America First" is out for the duration. Now it must be "Save America First."

New England Wants to Know

New Englanders hoped for much from the visit of Leon Henderson, chief of the Office of Price Administration. They hoped to hear at last just exactly where New England stands with regard to petroleum supplies, whether the rumors of drastic shortage by January 1 were well founded, and what means are at hand to remedy the situation.

They were disappointed. Mr. Henderson was unable, or unwilling, to tell them. Questioned closely by newsmen he failed either to reconcile or excuse conflicting statements made by himself and other government officials in recent weeks concerning petroleum. While assuring New Englanders that "something would be done" if the fuel oil shortage ever got to the point of "actually endangering civilian health," he gave no answer to queries as to what the "something" would or could be.

One of the few points upon which Mr. Henderson did become definite was that as far as he was concerned the civilian would "have to be the one to take the risks" whenever there was a choice between civilian and military demands on petroleum stocks. Certainly any New England community is ready to sacrifice to the hilt in favor of the fighting forces. But what Mr. Henderson fails so far to appreciate is that New Englanders would prefer to make their sacrifices with their eyes wide open.

Tell New Englanders the facts, however bitter those facts may be, warn them of the difficulties without mincing words, and New Englanders will rise to the demand as readily as in 1775. The character of the New Englander is still rugged. But let New Englanders even faintly suspect that they are being made the butt of muddling administration in Washington, and their reluctance borders on rebellion.

Even President Roosevelt's letter to the New England Council praising New England does not remove a sense of insecurity and disillusionment, and of doubt that New England's fuel problem is really having the attention it deserves at Washington.

Mr. Henderson might have changed the picture radically had he talked yesterday as man to man, instead of entrenching himself behind his famous gift for riposte and clever retort. We venture to suggest that he mistook the temper of New England. A candid outline of the difficulties would have elicited quick sympathy. A frank explanation of New England's special sacrifices to fuel the North African offensive won a proud response. An admission of past mistakes, followed by a specific statement of methods to come, would have met with support.

It is still not too late.

Our Readers Say—

'He Who Cuts His Own Wood . . .'

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In reading the Sunday New York Times in the editorial column I found a discussion on Hearthglow. I have sawed wood and tended the fire in the fireplace for forty years, and I think I have never seen anything written about the fireplace that seemed to me to be so perfect a description:

> Like all the arts, fire-tending calls for patience and tolerance. Patience with the simmering log and the slow flame. Kindling makes a quick heat and a fine flare, but lasting warmth comes from the leisurely fire and the bed of embers. And there must be tolerance; of ashes, for one thing. The fireplace shoveled and swept clean each morning is doomed to failure; all it does is burn wood, and burn it quickly. A hearth fire needs a bed of ashes, deep and comforting. The real fire-tender cherishes his ashes, gloats when they top the firedogs, beds his backlog in them and achieves a hearthglow that will outlast any blizzard.
>
> The mantel is a facade, after all. The andirons are there only to keep the logs where they belong. It's the flue, the shape of the smoke chamber and the fire-tender's skill that make a fireplace function. And the wood, of course. Best of all, wood that you've cut yourself; for, as the old men used to say, "He who cuts his own wood is twice warmed." And, remember, without a ration book.

So many people are now planning to use fireplaces this winter for their heat that I thought your readers might be glad to see it.

Winchester, Mass. LEWIS PARKHURST

"Along Freedom's Trails"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was very much interested in Mr. Markham's article "The Huguenots" from his new series "Along Freedom's Trails." I was surprised to find in France many persons of Huguenot faith. That they had survived without organization for the past one hundred years was most interesting.

Mr. Markham gives a good account of them up to the fall of their church organization and their part in America's early history, but it made me wonder what of their life since in France? I had not known that the Huguenots were really Calvinites.

New York (Mrs.) ELOISE B. KNOWLES

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

North African Weather Report

My Father and His Ship

Now that the sailing vessel is being used again in coastal trade, I recall with particular emotion the voyages I made on my father's ship, the Riverside.

My father had been called "The Old Man" from the time he was 20, a tall, pink-cheeked boy who had served his time on a sailing vessel and was trusted with his first command. "Old Man" was the title of every captain, young or old. It was not until a few years later, having reached the ripe age of 25, that my father took his examinations and became a full-fledged master-mariner.

As I was growing up my friends always looked at my father with awe on account of his stern visage. Those hard lines on his face had been imprinted there deliberately, in his 20s, in order to look severe and able to control his ship's crew, many of whom were twice his age. He was a sea captain who never swore, yet got obedience. The sailors considered him almost a superman on this account.

We children were never deceived by his severe face. We knew it didn't mean a thing. We looked at his eyes: they were blue, turquoise blue, full of gentleness, sparkle and fun.

Before the days when books and desks claimed us, our home was on his ship, for mother loved the sea, too. And our first remembrance was of strange cities and faces, strange spicy odors of strange, foreign ports.

It was when my father took command of the Clipper Ship Riverside that he seemed to reach his full stature. I never blamed him for his inordinate pride in that vessel. She was beautiful! Built like a yacht in long, slender lines that cut through the waves with a smartness that made other ships look bulky and cumbersome! At least that's the way we felt about it.

I remember my father telling of a trip to Havre, France The harbor inspector, with a group of notables, asked permission to board the Riverside, declaring her to be the most beautiful ship in the harbor. At the time there were between sixty and seventy; my father had carefully counted them. He related the incident with a pride that bordered on smugness. We called his ship "The Goddess" behind his back. No matter how rough a trip she had weathered, she came into port with a brand new shore dress of fresh paint.

Father was a first-class master, careful and forever on the alert. When the ship was in trouble, he trusted only himself and God.

In my father's love for his ship there was no room for even a humorous comment. I remember one trip on which my sister, Jean, and I accompanied him. Jean was of the same calm, undemonstrative temperament as our father. We were on a voyage from London to San Francisco. Between those two enchanting cities came the rounding of Cape Horn, that erratic cape that played havoc with white-winged craft. The ship rolled and heaved, tossed, shivered and rolled again.

"What a fuss the old tub is making this morning," I remarked innocently, then wished I hadn't, for the Captain got up quickly, with the coldness of a man who had received a personal affront, and left the cabin. It was a full half day before he permitted himself to take any notice of me.

Later, when his ruffled spirit was calm, he explained that a ship was something more than iron and sails and masts. He didn't exactly say so, but left it to be inferred that his ship had a soul more sensitive than that of any human. To call her "a tub" was an insult. I never made that mistake again.

It was at Cape Horn where we encountered the worst storm of the passage. I had thought the one in the English Channel very severe but in comparison it was nothing but a little flurry.

The wind shrieked in the bare rigging and sounded like human voices yelling in distress. It was horrible in daylight but when darkness shrouded the sea and the storm increased in volume, it was worse. In such a storm this large ship, built for speed, seemed like a helpless chip caught in a whirlpool.

I was frightened. My father was too busy to speak to us for more than a minute at a time. He banished us from the chart house, where we liked to stay, and I knew he was afraid the waves might wrench the structure from the ship's deck.

Jean was unperturbed. She spent the day reading or sewing, not seeming to notice the violence of the storm. I didn't so much envy her that calm temperament. I was provoked and when she could go to bed at night and fall asleep immediately, I made it a point to waken her several times. She would speak to me yawningly, then drop off to sleep again.

During the three days and nights of that storm, my father knew no rest. He didn't even take the time to wash up or change his clothes and only came below long enough to snatch some food. If he slept, no one knew it.

It was on the third night that my endurance was exhausted. It seemed to me that no ship could stand such a terrific strain. I determined to see my father. If the ship was to go down I wanted to be near him.

Sometime after midnight I slipped up the narrow companionway to the chart room and then stood stock still in surprise. My father was stretched out on the long bunk. He was sound asleep.

Up in the rigging the demons of the wind still shrieked vengefully. I couldn't tell that there was any change in the storm, but I knew that the danger was over. My father was off guard.

I descended to the cabin, undressed, got into my bunk, and was asleep in a minute. When I awoke it was morning, the wind was down, and the sea was comparatively calm. The good ship Riverside was in her white-winged glory again, sailing before a fair wind. I imagined she carried herself with an air of triumph.

After a long sleep my father went over the ship inch by inch to make sure that she was unharmed by the storm, then pacing the deck, his head high, he looked up at the billowing sails with pride and love.

LIZETTE M. EDHOLM

The Wide Horizon

Pay as You Go

By Beardsley Ruml

In a Radio Address Over the Columbia Network

The pay-as-you-go tax plan proposes to get every single income-tax payer out of income-tax debt and from that time on to keep him on a current pay-as-you-go basis.

The plan proposes that we turn all our "tax clocks" ahead one year. What I mean is this: Millions of us this year are paying income taxes but these taxes that we are paying are taxes on last year's income. That is, during 1942 we are paying on our 1941 incomes. Now suppose we turn the tax clock ahead and say that the income taxes we are paying this year are taxes on this year's income. Then during 1942 we will be paying on our 1942 income instead of on 1941. What will be the result? We will go on paying our taxes, the Treasury will go on getting its revenue, but the income-tax year of 1941 will drop out of the calendar forever, and we will all be free of income-tax debt and ready to start on a pay-as-you-go basis.

There will have to be a year-end adjustment, up or down. This would depend on whether finally our 1942 income turned out to be more or less than our 1941 income, our 1941 income having been used as a tentative declaration of our tax liability for 1942. But this year-end adjustment can be easily made when we pay our first installment in 1943. Following the same principle, in 1943, we will be using 1942 income as the basis of our tentative declaration; but we will be paying on the income of 1943. So having once got ourselves free of income-tax debt, we can stay free of it by paying as we go.

The first question that comes to everyone's mind is, "How can we skip these 1941 taxes without having the Treasury lose a lot of money?" The answer is that since we all go along paying our income taxes on our current income from year to year, the Treasury will actually receive less only when we die or when we lose our incomes. Then, too, some of this loss would be recovered through a higher return on estate taxes, and through better tax collection and collection methods which will come from being on a current basis.

Already many a taxpayer is in difficulties because of income-tax debt. Who are these taxpayers? First of all, men in the armed forces and those who have gone into Government service at lower income. Next, those who have been successfully employed in peacetime industries and have seen their income shrink because of priorities and allocations, and have not completed their adjustment to war occupation. Then, too, there are the thousands and thousands who every year suffer reduced income. For all of these, their income-tax debt creates an intolerable situation.

And for the tens of thousands who are today actually in distress, there are millions who are in danger, in danger of loss of income through being drawn into military or government service, through wartime industrial displacement, through accident, through sickness, through retirement because they can no longer keep up the pace. This danger will be felt with increasing apprehension by all of us as a friend here and an acquaintance there is engulfed by his income-tax debt. To be sure, the lightning will not strike all in 1942, but it is sure to strike some of us—which we do not know, but we are all in danger.

In eliminating income-tax debt by the all-over application of this plan, all taxpayers are given equal treatment, which, as a matter of principle, I favor.

Let me explain. For those in the lower brackets, the plan will obviously have far-reaching beneficial results since unfortunate circumstances or loss of income will not be doubly unfortunate because of last year's debt.

For those in the middle brackets, it will eliminate countless personal and family tragedies, free many able citizens for public service, and step up the efficiency of American industry by making possible the retirement and pensioning of executives who are holding on, largely to pay their income tax, and never catching up.

For those in the upper brackets, it will make much less practical difference than might appear, first because, like anybody else, as long as they have their income, they continue to pay their taxes at the then existing rates; and second, when they die, what otherwise would have been paid by an individual as income tax on the previous year's income is subject to estate taxes in his highest bracket. Therefore, in turning the tax clock ahead for some, let us turn it ahead for all, and get the whole nation out of income-tax debt.

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